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OPA Sets Egg Ceilings; Forced Labor in Holland; House Built in 2 Hours

The World's Day—February 23, 1943

Washington: Wholesale Price Ceilings on Eggs

Wholesale price ceilings on eggs have been set by the OPA. Immediately lowered costs are forecast, with year-round average a cent or two higher per dozen.

Point rationing of canned fruits and vegetables, as well as of dried vegetables and soups, will cut civilian consumption of these items by more than 50 per cent starting March 1 under the OPA table of point values. [First Page, Second Section.]

Emergency price ceilings have been placed on five fresh vegetables—tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage, and peas.

AAA marketing quotas on wheat have been suspended by Agriculture Secretary Wickard to insure adequate wartime supplies.

Black Market practices by meat dealers in Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kansas are charged in more than 100 suits filed in Federal courts of those states by the Regional OPA at Dallas, Texas.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, reiterated at a press conference the hope of the American government that Finland soon would withdraw from the war against Russia.

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, who continues his Cabinet functions while on extended stays in Washington, has returned there from Chungking after a refresher visit home that began Oct. 15.

A measure authorizing expenditure of $1,256,607,000 for construction of naval shore establishments was passed by the House after inclusion of a clause to give Congress a check rein on land purchases by the Navy Department.

National: Steel Strike Due to 'Doubling Up'

A strike closed a war-busy plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation at Johnstown, Pa. A United Steel Workers of America official estimated more than 1,000 employees were idle because of "doubling up" of molders' helpers.

Labor union protests in Savannah, Ga, against a manpower stabilization plan ordered into effect by the Savannah-Brunswick Area Manpower Commission has resulted in abeyance of the order until March 5.

Electric Whiskers (Italy's Gen. Annibale Berbonzoli) reportedly in the United States, has been seen by Mayor La Guardia of New York, the Mayor said in a short-wave radiocast to Italy. He said he saw eight other high captain Italian officers.

In Europe: Nazis Forcing Dutch 'Co-operation'

Labor conscription for Holland is the latest Nazi decree to draw tighter the knot of German domination, with threat of execution or the whip, by which Dutch "co-operation" will be forced.

Italian workers at the Fiat works in Milan, target of RAF raids, are said to be demanding peace and creating disturbances to the extent that troops have been called to maintain order.

Guerrilla forces in Croatia are causing the Germans so much trouble that the Nazi authorities have made all of Croatia south of the River Sava a military zone in an attempt to curb guerrilla activity.

Norway's manpower has been called in a total mobilization by Vidkun Quisling, with all men from 18 to 55 and all women from 21 to 40 subject to labor conscription.

British women between the ages of 31 and 40, numbering 3,000,000, have now come under the new draft for full or part-time work. The majority of this group have never done outside work before.

Laval regime has threatened punitive action against Frenchmen who hide skilled workers wanted for labor in German factories.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, is reported to have postponed a projected trip to Moscow pending outcome of "very delicate" negotiations over Russian-Polish problems.

Thirteen Alsatians, attempting to flee to Switzerland to evade service in the German Army were executed by German officials in an effort to stop these escapes which are said to have reached a total of 400.

Boston: House Built in 2 Hours Draws Interest

House built in two hours at United States Plywood Corporation today attracts interest of defense housing authorities and Navy and Army officials. [Page 2.]

One Out of Every Four persons registering in Portland, Maine, for War Ration Book Two is declaring an excess of tinned or processed food, Superintendent of Schools Harrison C. Lyseth said today as registration continued at local school buildings.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will visit Wellesley College on March 6, 7 and 8. Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee of the Waves will be on hand to greet her as President of the College. [Page 2.]

Beardsley Ruml, author of pay-as-you-go income tax plan, in Boston today, declared the possibility of putting through some plan such as his this year was "distinctly good." [Page 2.]

Boston's temperature rose to 61 degrees at 1:30 p. m. today, warmest since last Nov. 20, the United States Weather Bureau reported. By contrast, the mercury had touched 14 degrees below zero on Feb. 15, hardly a week ago.

Africa: All Jews and de Gaullists Released

Gen. Jean Bergeret said in London that no one arrested for being a Jew, Freemason or de Gaullist was still in custody in French North Africa. [Page 1.]

Americas: Puerto Rico Needs Shipping Relief

Puerto Rico needs immediate shipping relief to meet deplorable health conditions and widespread poverty, declared Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, chairman of a committee just back from the island.

A Cuban-United States program of economic co-operation has been negotiated, it is officially announced in Havana. Purchase of 2,700,000 tons of raw Cuban sugar at 2.65 cents a pound is included in the terms.

President Castillo of Argentina said in an interview that he would not break relations with the Axis during the remaining year of his Administration.

A shorter and safer inland air route between the United States and South America, with stops at St. Louis, Miami, Cuba, Venezuela, and the State of Matto Grosso in Brazil, is being planned, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in a copyrighted article.

A Nazi plot to blow up British ships in the port of Santos more than a year ago has been disclosed by Brazilian police.

Chilean authorities began an investigation of a fire that swept the Andino Regiment's garrison in the province of Biobio, and other fires believed to have been set by Axis sympathizers.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Continued Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday, 6:56 p. m.; ends Wednesday, 6:59 a. m.

Dimout begins Wednesday, 6:57 p. m.; ends Thursday, 6:57 a. m.

Military Units On Way to Pick Arizona Cotton

First use of troops to ease labor shortage on farms is authorized by War Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP) — The first use of military units as emergency farm labor was authorized today in an Army order for troops in Arizona to help harvest the long staple cotton crop.

"The importance of this crop as an indispensable war material," said the Army announcement, "impelled War Department action as a matter of military necessity."

White and Negro soldiers from near-by Army posts will be used in Pinal and Maricopa Counties, Arizona, the Army said, to relieve an emergency situation arising from the shortage of farm labor. The orders are effective immediately, but officers said there was no information here on the number of troops to be employed.

Ready for Emergency

On Capitol Hill Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney assured farm state Senators that the Army stands ready to furlough troops to meet "any farm production emergency."

General McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, went before a Senate Agricultural Subcommittee as congressional foes of military expansion attributed the severity of the new food rationing allowances chiefly to induction of farm workers into the armed services.

He testified that President Roosevelt yesterday approved a plan, submitted by Secretary of War Stimson, for the furloughing of entire military units for use under the regular officers, to gather seasonal crops. He said the furloughing of individuals is impractical.

May Assist in Planting

Asked about planting, General McNarney said he thought most farmers could go ahead with planting without assistance if they were assured of aid in harvesting, but if a "real emergency" developed, "I'm sure the Army would be just as glad to assist in planting crops."

He added "We are prepared to go just as far as we possibly can without disrupting the training of units being prepared for immediate use overseas."

Furloughing of units would be undertaken in co-operation with the Agriculture Department, the witness said, and this Department would collect wages from the farmers to reimburse the War Department.

Allies Halt Rommel Attack in Tunisia; Wheat Production Restrictions Lifted; Bostonians Reluctant to List Supplies

Schools report smooth progress in issuing food books but OPA lists alarm many.

Few reports of large excess stocks of now-rationed canned goods have found their way onto Consumers' Declaration blanks, as Bostonians today continued their registrations for War Ration Book No. 2. This fact, coupled with unprecedented purchases last week end, and for many weeks past, was taken to indicate many failures to declare fully all stocks on hand.

The issuance of point-ration values, coming as it did late Sunday night, following one of the heaviest buying days, Saturday, in the history of most stores, was a severe blow to many housekeepers. And the general feeling was expressed today that the way in which the Office of Price Administration had handled the rationing of additional foods had encouraged some dishonesty.

Those who had not stocked up with canned goods wished they had. Those who had stocked up were glad they had used such foresight. Some declared hundreds of cans on hand, knowing that, under the regulations, only half the coupons in their Ration Book would be removed. That still left them a comfortable surplus.

Others, not so honestly inclined, and aware, after the OPA disclosure, that their purchases of canned goods would be drastically limited, decided then and there not to be "too honest" in their declarations.

Less Than Allowed

Certain it was that, after last week's unprecedented buying, most of those who registered in Boston yesterday and early today reported less than the allowable quantity of canned goods on hand.

Registration, itself, was going smoothly. School Committee authorities ascribed this to the fact that consumers and teachers, alike, have been through sugar rationing, and so are somewhat familiar with the registration system.

With their past experience, officials have been able to distribute the teachers to greater advantage, having more on duty where registration runs high, and fewer where there are not so many consumers.

According to Dennis Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Boston, it was necessary in some cases to move tables and chairs to certain schools so that

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Wickard acts to assure adequate supplies of cereals as registry of foods begins.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—In a "full speed ahead" order for wheat production plus new ceilings on five major fresh vegetables, the Government helped the "home front" adjust itself to point food rationing for which the nation began registering yesterday.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard ordered all restrictions on production of wheat lifted when it became evident that canned goods rationing plus weather damage to Florida fresh vegetable crops meant the housewife would have to feed her family largely out of the grain and cereal larder in the months ahead.

Secretary Wickard's order makes wheat farmers eligible for Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments even though they exceed their wheat allotments, revokes the 60 cents a bushel penalty on marketings of excess wheat, and releases wheat for feed or market which has been held off because of quota limitations.

The fresh vegetable ceilings setting prices at the highest charged between Feb. 18 and 22 apply only to fresh tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage and peas, but Office of Price Administration officials indicated they will be extended as other vegetables reach parity and hence come within the price control law.

The OPA also announced permanent wholesale egg ceiling prices which are expected to result in some immediate reduction in prices to consumers, but an average year-round price of one to two cents a dozen higher than at present. The average wholesale ceiling across the country for March, April, and May will be approximately 40 cents a dozen, with the margin to the consumer yet to be fixed. The wholesale price will advance to about 48 or 49 cents next November.

Change in Buying Habits

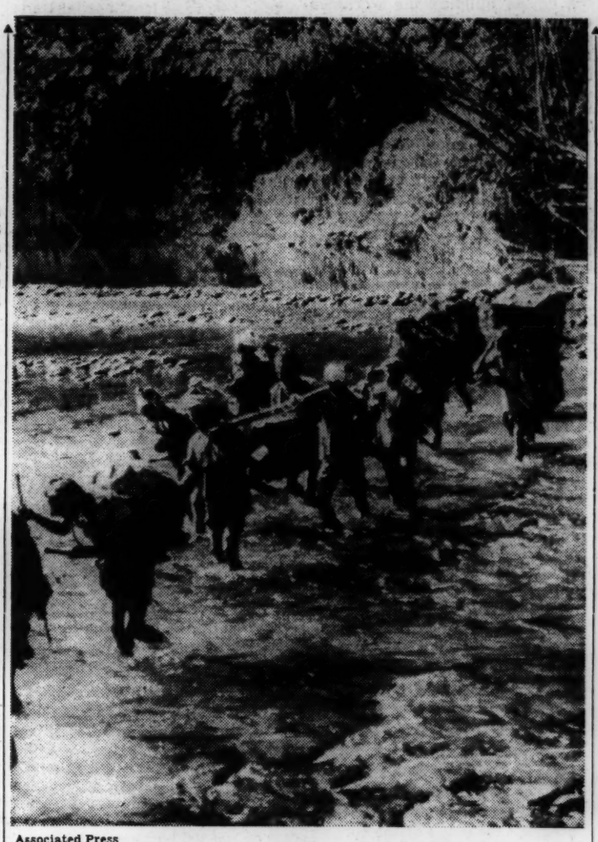
With point rationing registration on from coast to coast and the individual's share of canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables fixed at only 48 points, the housewife today began changing family eating and buying habits that have been built up over decades.

Though she will have to spend more time in the kitchen in the future, Government rationing officials insist that if she applies wisdom, she will have no great difficulty in feeding her family adequately on the halved amount of canned and processed foods to be allowed beginning March 1.

Although the OPA has put dried peas and beans and dehydrated soups under point rationing, other unrationed staple foods such as macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, rice

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

OPA chart of point values: First Page, Second Section.



Associated Press

American Outpost in India

Close to the border of Burma, through mountain streams as well as over jungle trails, Naga hill natives carry supplies to keep American soldiers fed on one of the far-flung sectors of World War II.

Brief Time Left in Burma For Allied Land Campaign

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Military Secretary to the British Secretary of State for War
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23 —On Feb. 11 Prime Minister Winston Churchill when giving a review of world affairs to members of the House of Commons said: "Our Asiatic war effort is confined to operations to clear Burma, to open the Burma Road and to give what aid can be given to China."

We have since learned that Field Marshal Sir John Dill, British Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commander of the United States Army Air Forces, have visited Chungking to coordinate plans with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Not unnaturally therefore people have been speculating when the reconquest of Burma will commence.

Climate and geography are far more formidable opponents than the Japanese; and a few minutes' serious thought on these two subjects will prevent us from forming extravagant hopes which can only end in disappointment.

Lashio All-Important

In order to reopen the Burma Road the United Nations must obtain possession of the town of Lashio on the China-Burma frontier; and to do this they must first occupy Mandalay as an advanced base.

There is no through road or railway from the Indian frontier to Mandalay—although there has been a good deal of road-making west of the Chindwin Valley.

The only feasible route for an invading army starting from India is northward up the Irrawaddy River from Rangoon or by the railway which runs parallel to the Irrawaddy some 70 miles east of it.

Either route entails a journey of between 400 and 500 miles; and neither can be commenced until command of the sea in the Bay of Bengal has been re-established and air supremacy achieved. No short cut due east from the Indian frontier to Mandalay or direct to Lashio is a possible operation of war — except, perhaps, for small mobile forces of guerrillas.

Limited to Few Months

It is true that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's expedition which started from India some weeks ago has made progress in the Arakan district of Western Burma toward Akyab; but its objective is obviously limited to the capture of Akyab and its airfield—the latter being a menace to Calcutta, but if in our possession it is likely to form a valuable taking-off place for our own aircraft operating against the Japanese in the Irrawaddy Valley.

Let it be perfectly clear that present operations against the Japanese in the Arakan district cannot suddenly change direction eastward and threaten Japanese occupation of the rest of Burma. The jungle-clad Arakan hills would effectively prevent this.

Apart from physical geographical difficulties there is the question of the weather. In Northern Burma it is intensely hot from March to May, and from May to November heavy rains make military movement on big scale phys-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Stalin: 'Red Army Alone' Bears Full Weight of War

LONDON Feb. 23 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin asserted today that the "Red Army alone is bearing the whole weight of the war" in the "absence of a second front in Europe," but declared his Red Army had inflicted 9,000,000 casualties on the Germans—4,000,000 of them killed—and that time now is running against Hitler's Germany.

The start of "the massed drive of the enemy from Soviet lands has begun," Premier Stalin declared in a momentous, confident order of the day commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Red Army. He asserted Hitler's initial advantages in manpower, arms, and experience have now been wiped out, with the Soviet Union "becoming ever stronger" and with the initiative in Russia's hands.

Premier Stalin in his order called on his troops to give the Germans "no rest by day or by night," to "annihilate them if they refuse to lay down their arms," and sounded the rallying cry of "death to the German invaders!"

"Time is working against Fascist Germany" and it is "becoming more exhausted and weaker while the Soviet Union is more and more developing its reserves and becoming ever stronger," the warrior-leader of Russia declared in a radiocast recorded by the Soviet Monitor.

But, he warned, Germany is "not yet conquered" and the Soviet victories over the Nazi Army "do not yet mean that it cannot recover."

The Red Army, he said, was "not created for the purpose of conquest of foreign countries, but to defend the frontiers of Soviet land," and is warring against the Nazi enemy to "drive him from the borders of our country."

In still another place, Premier Stalin indicated that the Red Army goal was to free the Soviet Union of the invader—he said that Russians should not now become overconfident and assume that the Red Army now has only to pursue the Germans "to the Western frontiers of our country"—but on the other hand he referred to the Red Army as "an army of avengers."

Thus Premier Stalin once more, while mentioning freeing the Soviet Union of the Germans, did not indicate any further goal the Russians might have.

Main points in Stalin's order on 25th year of Red Army: Page 7.

Release of Gandhi Pleaded As 'Step to Reconciliation'

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 23—The volume of appeals from individuals and organizations of all kinds asking the immediate and unconditional release of Mohandas K. Gandhi has now reached a flood.

The fourteenth day of his fast found the Indian Nationalist leader growing "progressively weaker." It was reported at the Aga Khan's Palace at Poona, where he has been confined for the past six months, that Mr. Gandhi had passed a quiet day yesterday and had slept for several hours.

A resolution urging Mr. Gandhi's release "in the interest of the future of India and of international good will" was carried unanimously at a conference on Feb. 13 of prominent men representing a number of different points of view and sent to the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow.

A speech of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who presided at the second day's session, drew force from the fact that as he himself mentioned, he had always opposed civil disobedience and deeply regretted the resolution passed at Bombay by the All-India Congress Party to undertake a civil disobedience campaign and to the whole course of subsequent events.

"Step to Reconciliation"

While all should try to restore an atmosphere of calm, he said, he believed Mr. Gandhi's release would be a first preliminary step toward reconciliation and a necessary condition to enable the country to settle down to constructive work.

Sir Tej's speech was powerful and statesmanlike, but that of the mover of the resolution, Dr. M. R. Jayakar and those of some others appeared to some observers to be on too controversial lines. The most effective speakers were those who, like Sir Maharaj Sings, Indian

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Racial Prisoners in Africa Reported Freed

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in Tunisia

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 23—Nobody who was imprisoned because he was a Jew, Freemason or de Gaullist is among the remaining 5,800 political prisoners in North Africa and the great majority of this total are expected to be released within the next six weeks.

Such is the assurance given by Gen. Jean Bergeret, Secretary General of the new administration here that puts control of all North African civil and military affairs in the hands of Gen. Henri Giraud. Asked if any prisoners at present held for nonpolitical offenses were in fact arrested for political or racial reasons, he replied, "None at all." He added the total number of nonpolitical prisoners in North Africa today is only 500.

General Bergeret's record is not generally considered to constitute in itself a guarantee for the veracity of his current public statements. But his declaration to war correspondents Feb. 20 is presumably based on the findings of the Inter-Allied Joint Commission which has been and still is investigating the whole problem of political prisoners here.

Count by Nationalities

According to the statistical analysis to which General Bergeret referred, 3,144 of the political prisoners awaiting release are Spaniards, 734 Frenchmen, 243 Italians, 219 Germans, 218 Poles, 156 Russians, 17 Czechs and nine Belgians. Listed as "other nationalities," meaning apparently in certain cases nationalities unknown, are 336 prisoners.

The discrepancy of 724 between the total of this represented 5,076 and General Bergeret's 5,800 is attributed to the fact that transfers from one camp to another have led to certain individual names being returned more than once. This vagueness contrasts with the precise accounting of the categories of nationals.

General Bergeret remarked 28 countries were represented among the 5,800 prisoners and he described camps as numbering "78" —four in French Morocco. Asked whether correspondents could visit one of these camps selected by themselves and thus check up as much as they could on allegations of disgraceful living conditions and inhuman treatment of prisoners, General Bergeret said that if the Inter-Allied Commission saw fit to

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

French Demarcation Line on Way Out

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 23

The Vichy radio said Chief of Government Pierre Laval had announced that German occupation authorities would abolish the demarcation line between former Occupied and Unoccupied France on March 1, permitting free movement to all Frenchmen "except Jews and undesirables" and restoring normal postal and communications facilities.

U-boats sink two ships in Atlantic with 850 fatalities — Russians push forward.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The sudden gloom that spread over the United Nations owing to week-end reverses in Tunisia was eased somewhat by today's reports that the Americans, strengthened by British forces rushed to their assistance, were holding firm against the Rommel forces in western Tunisia.

The task of forcing their way through a pass known as the Kasserine Gap and then pushing up north toward the Kremamsa Plateau which commands the roads to the main body of the British First Army around Tunis, seems to have told upon the Germans. They were said to be showing signs of fatigue.

However, the numbers of men and tanks fighting in the Tunisian mountains are relatively small and the whole situation is uncertain. Whether or not there is truth in the Zurich report that Germain troop trains are headed for Spain—and presumably Spanish Morocco—the North African situation must remain precarious until General Eisenhower can throw sufficient force against the Nazis to throw them out of Africa.

While Marshal Rommel's main attack appeared to be in the direction of Thala, where the Germans have been halted, other attacks were in progress toward Tebessa, 25 miles to the west over the Algerian border, and Sbiba, at a section of the line 25 miles east of Thala. Seventy miles farther north General von Arnim was keeping the Allies busy with attacks around Medjez-el-Bab, 30 miles southwest of Tunis.

There were other contributaries to the week-end gloom, which was not entirely dispersed by continued Russian advances toward the Dnieper, southwest of Kharkov. One was the announced loss, during the early part of this month, of 850 persons in the torpedoing of two east-bound privately owned freight and passenger steamers in the Atlantic. Those lost included mainly American military personnel and civilian war workers on their way to the war zone.

Another loss was that of the American 2,710-ton Argonaut, world's largest submarine, with crew of 102, long unreported since an engagement in the South Pacific and therefore considered lost. However, the Navy is giving far more damage than it receives in the Pacific. One American convoy, transports and destroyers, moving south of Gudalcanal was trailed by Japanese airmen until there came a night attack by eight torpedo planes. Five of the eight were downed and none of the convoy was hit.

In Russia, the Soviet Army pushed on to within 34 miles of Dnepropetrovsk, on the Dnieper, and for the first time German communiqués referred to fighting around the Dnieper.

North Africa:

Allies Hold Line Near Kasserine Gap

British and American tanks and infantry in the hills north of the Kasserine Gap had stopped General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's most dangerous thrust within four miles of Thala, while Allied troops with strong American air support had beaten back his attack toward the west in Central Tunisia.

One of the heaviest battles of the Tunisian war still raged near Thala, 25 miles north of Kasserine and the gateway to the strategically located Kremamsa Plateau near the Tunisian-Algerian frontier, where British tanks and American gunners stubbornly held off desperate Nazi attempts to gain the Thala Road junction and crack the Allied front.

Making another stab from Kasserine Pass toward Tebessa, 12

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

House Ordered in Morning Ready for Use at Bedtime

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now you can have a house in two hours. Order it in the morning, a couple of trucks will bring it to the home site and five men will put it together in plenty of time for you to move in before nightfall.

That was demonstrated today at the exhibit rooms of the United States Plywood Corporation in Somerville when workmen started at scratch at 10 a.m. and had the foundation, floors, walls, partitions, ceilings and roof of a four-room house in place by noontime.

The high-speed test was made in the presence of some of Greater Boston's biggest men in the building industry, college professors, Federal housing authorities and interested representatives of the United States Army and Navy.

At 10 a.m. the house was nothing but a pile of lumber placed in orderly panels marked for quick assembling at the plywood headquarters. Each panel was equipped with metal wedges which slip together and hold the panels rigid by wooden pegs. The panels are all the same size, for ceiling, floor, wall and roof, and hence are interchangeable for mass production, which holds great promise in the postwar housing era.

But just now, the packaged house system with its unique wedge connections which make nails unnecessary in building is being considered by Federal experts for defense housing. This type of construction devised by Dr. Walter Gropius, head of the School of Architecture at Harvard University, in collaboration with Konrad Wachsmann, is now under final tests by the Government at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At first the sponsors considered using plywood wedges, but found they were not strong enough. But after the war, plastics will be used in place of metal wedges, thus decreasing building costs without cutting down on vital strength. Speed is attained by the use of uniform panels, which fit into the wedges and lock with little effort.

While the crowds milled in and out of the building the workmen continued methodically on the job of assembling which had appeared to suffer little by interruptions and congestion. The only noise was the rhythmical tap of the hammers as the panels were locked into place. The sponsors explained that the paneling was equally applicable for barracks, row housing, factories or modernistic structures.

The theory is that prefabrication is a coming postwar venture of both vast and worth-while possibilities. It is an attempt to bring home ownership into the range of average American pocketbooks and thus develop a wide, untapped housing market. The wedge connection system is unique in the field in eliminating the use of nails without losing rigidity of structure. At the same time it reduces the costs of labor by many weeks of manhours.

Warm Spell Gives Chance To Save Oil

Officials concerned with the New England oil shortage were able to sit back and draw breath today at the conclusion of a week end of warm weather. As one put it:

"We can take it easy for the moment; shipments of both No. 2 and kerosene oil are coming in about as usual. If it keeps up for a while longer we ought to be in fair shape."

A suburban oil depot of one of the large primary suppliers reported today, "We are all caught up on our orders." Friday, they were 2,000 orders behind. All peddlers in Greater Boston apparently were able to secure at least partial loads of kerosene, with more being received all the time in box-car loads of drums.

A Senate Investigating Committee headed by Senator Francis Maloney, (D) of Connecticut, took occasion yesterday to recommend before the Senate that next year kerosene should not be rationed at all. "It is used primarily by poor persons who are not addicted to waste and who have not the funds to insulate their homes. The total quantity of this fuel," said the Committee, "is comparatively small and it should have been possible to supply all consumers without attempting any rationing."

Hurt by Split Authority

The report added:

"The Committee believes that the shortage of fuel oil and gasoline has been intensified and suffering increased because of the present intolerable division of authority."

The Committee's investigations disclosed, the report also said, that although Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, is popularly believed to have ultimate authority, his controls extend only to the oil industry and do not include power to decide oil rationing policies. These are still the province of the Office of Price Administration

Though it admitted there was no way to predict the 1943-44 demands of the military forces on East Coast oil stocks, the Committee said it believed utilization of additional transportation facilities might convert a deficit here of 156,000 barrels a day into an excess of 150,000 barrels. It said substantially more petroleum could be moved by rail than at present; and it expressed belief that the use of tankers could be stepped up without interfering with the war.

Simpler Rationing Urged

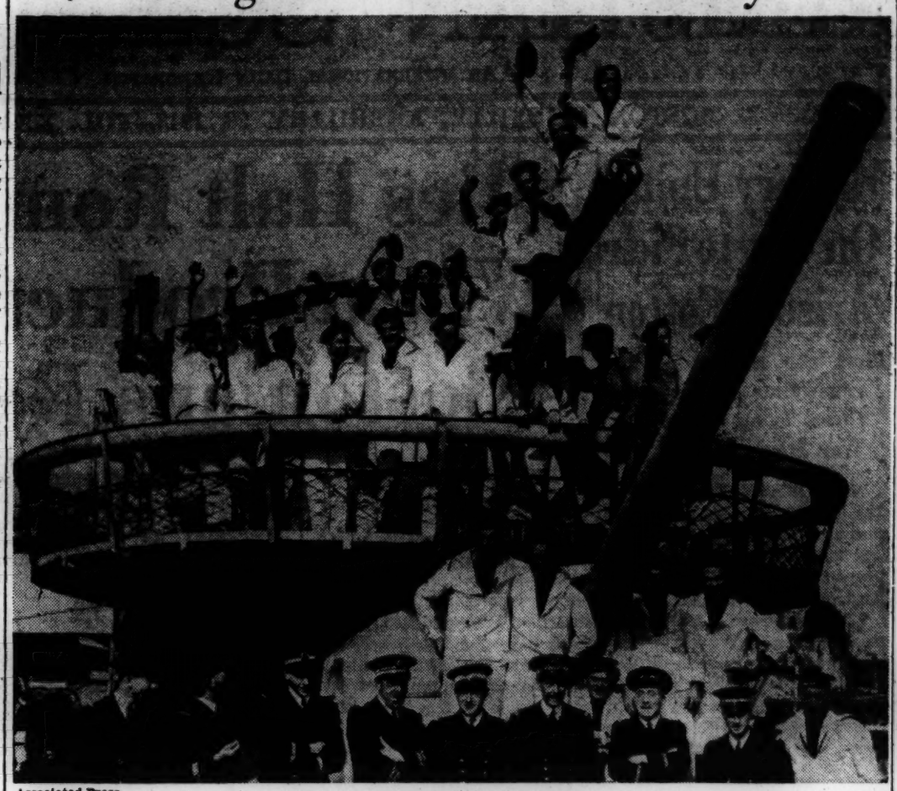
Greatly simplified fuel oil rationing was recommended in the report, plus much wider discretion to local rationing boards. Decentralization it declared to be the only practical solution to rationing and it urged that vigorous efforts be made to get additional persons "of high caliber" to serve on boards.

"It is too late," admitted the Committee, "for a substantial change in the method of rationing this winter, but some things should be done at once.

"The coupons for remaining periods should be made valid now to ease the strain on local distribution to the extent that existing stocks will permit. At the same time it should be vigorously emphasized that no more coupons are forthcoming."

The Committee, referring to successful use in Boston and New York of an emergency depot plan, said all communities should follow suit and establish central depots "to which persons completely out of oil can apply for quick relief."

In Fight for Honor and Country



Associated Press

'Uncle Sam, We Are Here'

French sailors, with officers in the foreground, wave a welcome to Boston from aboard the French destroyer Le Fantasque, which arrived in Boston over the week end, for repairs, after escorting the battleship Richelieu from Africa.

Brotherhood of Mankind Declared at Stake in War

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, speaking Sunday on the Seventh Annual Brotherhood Week Broadcast, sponsored by the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews, said that the "Brotherhood of Man was a war aim and a peace ideal."

"The brotherhood of all mankind is not a side-issue in this war—it is one of the great motivating factors in a struggle that has set the entire world aflame," Admiral Theobald, newly appointed Commandant of the First Naval District, asserted.

General Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command, defined brotherhood of man as "an ideal of free men in a free world" and said that "We are in this war because of this ideal."

To "Soldiers of God"

Sunday's program was dedicated to the "Soldiers of God"—the men at the U. S. Army Chaplain School at Harvard University. Representing the chaplains were Col. William D. Cleary, Commandant of the U. S. Army Chaplain School; Lieut. Col. Rolph C. Deibert, Assistant Commandant and Director of Training; and Capt. Max A. Braude, Assistant Director of Training.

In discussing the chaplain activities at Fort Knox Captain Braude pointed out how practical brotherhood is practiced by the chaplains in the field every minute of the day. While all chaplains have a specific duty to their own denominational group, Capt. Braude said, it is very possible that the Jewish chaplain may share an experience which "I found quite common in my military service when many of the soldiers who came to me for help were non-Jewish."

"I doubt very much," Captain Braude continued, "whether two days went by when I was stationed at Fort Knox during which I did not drive some Private Riley to Mass in my car or direct some Private Smith to his Vespers Service. Every chaplain worthy of the aged and distinguished title must and will be all things to all men.

Chapel of Four Offices

"At Fort Knox, the Chapel of which I was Custodian had four offices occupied respectively by an Episcopal Chaplain, a Catholic Chaplain, a Christian Science Chaplain, and myself.

"Every night our little Chapel on the hilltop glowed with the warm orange light which sifted through its cathedral glass and night after night soldier after soldier walked up the slope to the House of God for meditation or prayer, to seek refuge from a world entirely strange to him and to find someone to whom he could always speak, someone who shared with him this strange new world, and who knew from experience how to meet its variegated problems which, in most cases, after careful consideration, were not problems.

"It was, therefore, not unusual if Chaplain Kielty was away, to take the problem to Chaplain Pennel, and if Chaplain Nysewander was away, to bring the matter to me. For you see, most soldiers' problems are human problems and military problems. . . . Some, indeed, are strictly religious problems, but Nysewander knew where Pennel, Kielty and I could be found, and I knew where they could be found.

Could Always Be Found

"Each knew where to locate the other if a matter was strictly denominational. But, lest I give you the impression that we forgot the purpose for which we were ordained and commissioned, let me assure you that each of us took very good care of the men of our own faith. Chaplain Pennel conducted his denominational service and general Protestant Services, Chaplain Kielty served his (Roman) Catholic men with Masses, Novenas, Communion, and Confessions. Chaplain Nysewander conducted his regular Christian Science Service and served in his full capacity as a Practitioner of Christian Science. My men, of course, had their regular religious services, their special Memorial Services, their Bible Classes, their Talmud Classes, their group discussions, and their Synagogue Council. Day in and day out we followed a normal Synagogue program with great success.

"Strange things frequently occur in the practice of brotherhood in the field. I recall, with deep satisfaction and a warm inner glow, the morning hours of several trips to the maneuvers when at the same time Chaplain Cleary and I said our morning prayers—he in Latin and I in Hebrew. More than once he and I recited the same psalms and songs of praise to our common Father who dwells in Heaven.

"The American way of life constitutionally guarantees freedom of religion in the Army. That means not freedom from religion but freedom of faith and unity of purpose and a healthy sound respect for the convictions of each other. That is the brotherhood of our chaplains in the field."

Bostonians Are Reluctant To List Food Supplies

Continued from Page 1

extra teachers could handle the greater flow of registrants.

He added that in the heavily residential sections of the City, declarations by consumers showed considerable stocks of canned goods on hand, especially where large families were involved. On the other hand, such parts of the city where rooming houses predominate, many of the registrants, who normally eat out, reported no stocks on hand.

Appearance of Honesty

However, although the teachers who served as registration clerks were compelled to accept consumer declarations on home inventories without question, they reported that registrants' answers generally gave at least the appearance of honesty.

Point values issued to families which admitted the possession of more than the allotted five cans per person were "tailored" by the removal of eight-point coupons up to half the number provided in the books.

An estimated 205,692 persons registered in 185 schools yesterday. This compared with 203,899 who registered last May for War Ration Book No. 1. The 1,500 teachers on duty were sufficient to keep the lines moving steadily. No lengthy waits were reported in any district.

For the balance of the week, housekeepers should not try to buy, because grocers are forbidden to sell, any canned fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, soups, baby foods, or frozen or dried varieties of the same. They may buy anything else in the store, including bread, milk, cereals [including canned baby cereals], soap, cheese, fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh meat, paper products, etc.

On March 1, consumers will resume the buying of canned, frozen, and dried fruits and vegetables by the point rationing system. The sale of canned meat and fish will still be prohibited, probably to be resumed at the end of the month as rationed items along with meat.

Retail grocers will accept the big responsibility March 1, and the OPA has made it plain in instructions accompanying the point ration chart to be posted at all groceries, that much of the success of the rationing program depends on them.

"The same patriotic co-operation that you are giving in the rationing program," according to OPA instructions to grocers.

Stores must register for rationing but do not have to use the coupon banking system that has been set up for their convenience. They may replenish their stock of rationed food during the freeze period this week, and if inventories are still low, may apply for emergency adjustments at any time during March.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Continued unseasonably warm this afternoon and warmer tonight than last night. Gentle winds increasing to moderate tonight.

All New England States: Warmer tonight than last night.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:18 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 2:41 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Boston to Greet French Tars Tonight on First Shore Leave

French sailors tonight are to get their first shore leave since the Destroyers Le Fantasque and Le Terrible arrived in port, it was announced today, as plans were completed for entertainment of the men just like other members of the allied forces visiting Greater Boston.

The Welfare Office of the First Naval District, as official host to the crews, and the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee as "hostess" announced that the social program will be concentrated at the service center across from the North Station and at the Buddies Club on Boston Common.

In an appeal for French-speaking hostesses, the Committee pointed out that facilities at many more service centers will be enjoyed only if the language problem is solved. In any event, the two centers will be adequately staffed with hosts and hostesses tonight who speak French, some no doubt with their eyes as well as their tongues, it was assured.

Boston's hospitality was organized in the face of sober declarations by the officers and men on their arrival Sunday that they have "no time for dancing" since their main object is "to get back into the fight as soon as possible."

After grimly sitting out much of the war, however, the crews may be persuaded to enjoy the fellowship of soldiers and sailors of American and British Empire troops who also frequent the service centers on their leaves.

Capt. L. M. P. S. Sala, commander of Le Terrible, said at a press conference that crew members preferred visiting the historic countryside to dancing.

Arrangements were therefore made to help the sailors visit the museums and historic sites as well as to attend a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra during their stay.

Both vessels, which accompanied the French Battleship Richelieu on her historic dash from Africa to New York, had been assigned here for repairs.

Both had seen action against the British at Dakar and Oran in 1940. Le Terrible, said Captain Sala, had sunk a British destroyer during the attack on Oran, while Le Fantasque only exchanged shots with the British, he added.

Before the French Armistice with the Axis in 1940, the pair had been on convoy duty in the North Sea, the English Channel, and the Atlantic, Le Fantasque having seized a German cargo vessel in the Atlantic in October of 1939.

Both ships, in the 2,100-ton class, are regarded by some authorities as light cruisers because of their weight as well as their guns, being heavier than the flotilla leaders in the United States Navy destroyer classification; many U. S. destroyers are but 1,500 tons.

Mme. Chiang's Wellesley Visit March 6, 7, and 8

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will visit Wellesley College, her alma mater, on March 6, 7 and 8, it was announced today.

Present to greet her will be Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, commanding officer of the Waves and President of Wellesley College; and Mrs. Frederick G. Atkinson of Minneapolis, chairman of the Mayling Soong Foundation.

The wife of China's Generalissimo graduated from the New England college in 1917. The Foundation which bears her maiden name was established last June. Its purpose is to create greater interest in and understanding of things Chinese. Thus far, it has sponsored a series of lectures on China, held art exhibits at the College, and been instrumental in introducing into history, religion, and other courses sections regarding China.

During Mme. Chiang's stay, it was learned unofficially today, a dinner will be given for her at the College, at which the students will have an opportunity to meet her.

150 Scholarships At Conservatory

More than 150 scholarships for high school and preparatory school graduates are available for 1943-44 at the New England Conservatory of Music, it is announced by Quincy Porter, Director of the Conservatory.

One hundred high-ranking seniors, each representing one secondary school in New England, will receive $100 apiece upon entering a three-year diploma course or a four-year bachelor of music course beginning next September.

A limited number of competitive scholarships, also of $100 each, will be available to students in the fields of orchestra and popular music.

A few competitive half-tuition scholarships will be given in the Opera School.

Mr. Porter also announces one special scholarship of $350 toward tuition in 1944-45 to be awarded the holder of the high school scholarship for the year 1943-44 who has attained the best scholastic record for his freshman year at the Conservatory.

'M' Flag to Hub Firm

The United States Maritime Commission awarded its "M" flag and Victory Fleet pennant to Kelvin & Wilfrid O. White Company, Boston, today, in recognition of this firm's outstanding achievement in supplying navigational equipment to the Victory Fleet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ruml Speaks In Boston On His Tax Plan

Beardsley Ruml, author of the widely discussed pay-as-you-go income tax plan, speaking in Boston today, said the chances of getting the new year 1943 on a pay-as-you-go basis seemed to be "distinctly good."

"Income taxpayers want to pay their taxes on a current basis, they want to be free of income tax debt, and they know it can be done without hurting the treasury and without paying two years' taxes in one," Mr. Ruml declared. "The taxpayers know that pay-as-you-go solves the problem simply and fairly by changing the method of assessment and skipping an income tax year."

Mr. Ruml, in Boston at the invitation of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, spoke this morning before the Legislative group and an audience of less than 100 persons in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House, at an adjourned public hearing on two bills to memorialize Congress in favor of adopting the so-called Ruml plan.

Later at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in the Statler Hotel, Mr. Ruml addressed an audience of several hundred. The tax expert told both audieces that a great deal of confusion has been created by using the word "forgiving" in connection with his tax plan. "Forgiving is a word which I have never used in describing the plan," he said. "It suggests, and wrongly, that this year the taxpayer will have a year in which he pays no taxes and that the Treasury will have a year in which it gets no revenue. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

"We shall avoid this error if we think of the plan as a change in the method of assessment, as a turning of the tax clock ahead, not as the stopping of the clock."

Jewish Women Raise $10,000

The Boston Section of the National Council of Jewish Women announces that it has reached its quota in the national campaign for $10,000 to provide equipment for the United States Naval Hospital at St. Albans, Long Island, New York. The drive for funds ends this week and the presentation will be made in the near future.

In a preliminary acceptance of the gifts, James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy, said: "On behalf of the Navy Department I wish to express sincere appreciation for the very generous donation of the National Council of Jewish Women. This most practical and useful gift will be of extreme value to naval service."

Use Hammer But No Nails

By a Staff Photographer

Workmen Assemble a Panel House

The panel seen sliding into place fits snugly and rigidly against its neighbor by a system of wedge connections fastened with wooden pegs. In picture, wall and ceiling panels are seen to be of the same texture and size as are the floor and roof panels. This lends itself to mass production and lower costs.

Fourteen Arrested on Lottery Charge

A clean-up of the lottery racket in Massachusetts, started last month by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's order to arrest Dr. Harry Sagansky and a number of associates charged with conducting a number-pool syndicate, gained more headway over the week end when the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a sweeping move covering five New England States, stepped in and arrested Michael H. O'Connor, of Lynn, alleged head of an "auto check" lottery, and 13 lieutenants.

The F. B. I. agents struck simultaneously in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, virtually arresting all of the suspects in bed.

Upon arraignment before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall, Mr. O'Conner was ordered held in $10,000 bail. His six Massachusetts' associates were held in $5,000 bail each.

Mr. O'Connor was charged as heading up a New England "auto check" lottery which has been operating continuously for 29 years with an annual "take" of $2,600,000.

The six arrested in Massachusetts were: Samuel R. Barr, William H. Davis, James Dineen, George Eagan, and James J. Murray, all of Lynn, and John Henderson McShane, of Salem. Mr. O'Connor and these six waived a hearing on the charge of conspiracy to transport lottery tickets in interstate commerce and were held for the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Radcliffe Three-Term Year Planned

Radcliffe College will in all probability inaugurate a "three-term" academic year similar to that announced by Harvard University over the week end, a spokesman for the College said today.

Announcement of the reorganization of the academic calendar year is expected to be made the latter part of this week, the speaker said.

Harvard will adopt its new educational system on July 1 and from then on instruction will be placed on a trimestrel basis, with three terms of 15 weeks each running throughout the entire year. The changes revise the traditional two-term system of many decades' standing.

Paul H. Buck, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, made the announcement and further said that under this new plan the summer term will begin about July 1 and will run until the middle of October.

The usual fall term will be replaced by a winter term beginning Nov. 1, and the spring term will begin sometime after March 1, or a month later than at present. There will be brief periods of vacation between terms.

Harvard's regular summer school, which has been operated for over 70 years, will be suspended because of the many wartime demands on the University. However, the services to teachers and other interested persons which have been available through this school, will be continued in a six-weeks' summer term of the Graduate School of Education.

Milk Prices Raised In Bay State Areas To Ease Emergency

BOSTON, Feb. 23 (AP) — Milk prices in some rural areas and small towns in Massachusetts were increased from one-half cent to a cent-and-a-half a quart today. Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, said the step was necessitated by local shortages.

The price went to 15 cents a quart in one south central area of the State; to 14½ cents in the Connecticut River Valley rural sections—the largest area affected, and to 14 cents a quart in areas of the Southwestern part of the State.

Declaring the action was taken in co-operation with the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, Mr. Bresnahan said in a statement:

"Increases were made necessary, not only because of the Department of Agriculture order raising Boston prices in September, but because the relatively low price of milk in the areas concerned seriously threatened diversion of local supplies in this period of over-all stringency of milk supplies for New England.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Contemporary Art" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Miss Alice Maginnis will lecture on "Treasure Trove of Jade" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

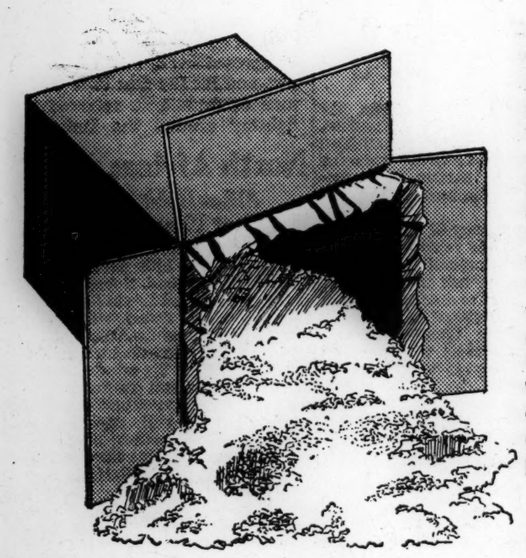
Just Received; Our February Allotment!

While Our Supply Lasts, Get Your Share of These

PARA-DICHLORO-BENZENE MOTH CRYSTALS

10-Pound Cartons

$2.49



Patriotic housekeepers won't need to be urged this year to safeguard their precious, irreplaceable woolens, and they know that Para-dichloro-benzene moth crystals are approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the best protection against moths. Each month we receive from the manufacturer an allotment of these valuable crystals. When they are sold there will be no more until the next month. With warm weather in the offing—anticipate your spring needs, and keep a step ahead in the protection of your woolens.

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TEMPLE PLACE THROUGH TO WEST STREET, BOSTON

Hoover Plea Asks Food For Hitler-Held Nations

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Herbert Hoover has urged that neutral governments be authorized to spread food relief among German-occupied democracies on the same basis as it is distributed in Greece.

The former President, who headed food relief distribution during and after the last war, said in an address Saturday that such a program could work without depleting Allied shipping, depriving the Allies of food, or burdening the American taxpayer.

Mr. Hoover said food had been moving through the Axis blockade to Greece for more than nine months, and was distributed under supervision of neutral governments.

"The amount is inadequate but it is saving thousands of Greek lives," he said. "Our Government now certifies that the operation is successful and that the Germans receive no advantage from it."

Idle Ships Ready

"The Swedes," he asserted, "have idle ships that they will not risk in belligerent service. They are, however, ready to charter them for use in humanitarian service.

"Thus, the question of depleting Allied shipping does not arise. There is ample food in South America which cannot be transported by the Allies and therefore there need be no deprival of food to the Allies, including the United States."

Mr. Hoover said most of the occupied democracies could pay for the food, and added: "it is not, therefore, a drain upon the American taxpayer."

"This service," he continued, "is long overdue. Every report is an appeal to not only the front of human decency, but it is an appeal to the self-interest of the United Nations.

"The rations these peaple receive are pitiful. Starvation is rife. With their vitality lowered, disease is claiming the children and the weak in thousands. The modern pestilence which first comes with famine is tuberculosis.

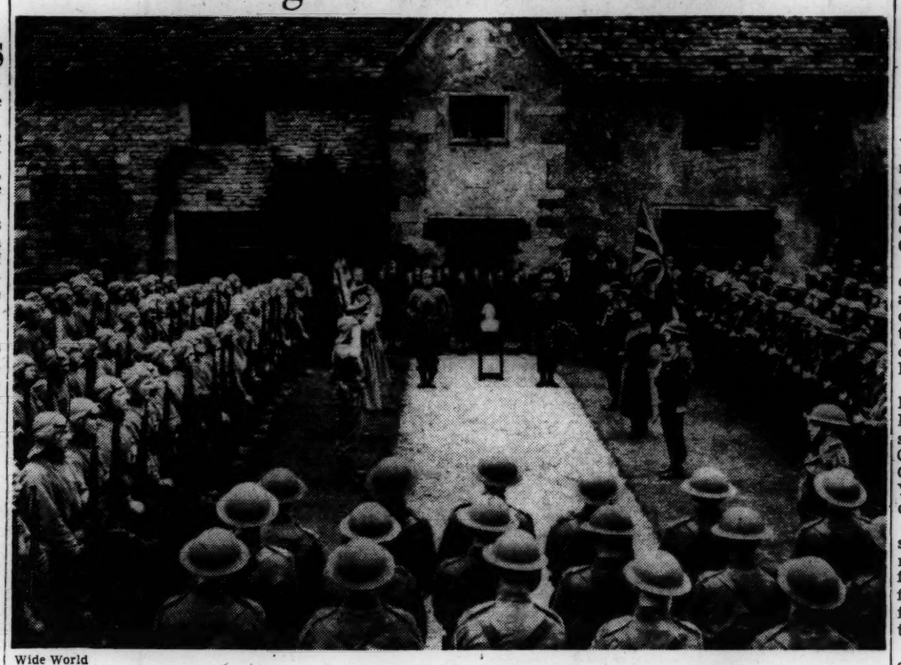
Children Need Food

"Reports show whole districts in which 35 per cent of the children react to tuberculosis tests and in some districts as high as 60 per cent. If the child life of these democracies is to be saved it must be saved now."

Mr. Hoover said it was "a hollow promise that these people will receive food after the war is over . . . it means little to a mother who sets her table only to watch her children wilt."

"If we want the foundation of free men to survive in Europe," he declared, "it must survive in these democracies. And it will not survive in bitter, frustrated, physcally distorted or dead children."

Washington Honored in Britain



Wide World

British and U. S. Soldiers Pay Tribute to First President

British and United States soldiers gathered at the ancestral home of George Washington, Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, England, to honor the first President of the United States in celebration of his birthday. The ceremony took place Feb. 4. This picture shows, at left, members of a reconnaissance unit of a United States Army cavalry regiment, now mechanized, which fought in the American War of Independence against the King's Royal Rifle Corps, English regiment to which helmeted soldiers in right and foreground belong. In back are Army nurses of the American Red Cross. In window at lower right are glass panels bearing the coat of arms of the Washington family.

Survey Finds Many U.S. Jobs Defeat Draft

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Work vital to the war effort or necessary for essential civilian government functions should be the test for the draft deferment of Federal workers, a Special Presidential Committee has recommended.

The Committee, named by President Roosevelt Dec. 15 to outline a policy governing the deferment of Federal employees, reported that the Government Service "is not a draft evaders' paradise as has been loosely charged."

Committee members are Paul Bellamy, Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chairman; Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Orway Tead, member of the New York City Board of Higher Education.

The report declared that thousands of men on the federal pay roll could be released to the armed forces if overlapping government functions were eliminated and deferments limited to those in essential jobs.

Each Federal agency should establish a special committee to pass on deferment requests, the report said.

Twenty-six per cent of the Federal male employees of draft age have entered the armed services, the report said, while less than 2 per cent have been deferred on occupational grounds.

The Committee recommended the issurance of a "certificate of honorable deferment for essential war employment" for workers in public and private employment who are occupationally deferred on an employer's application. These certificates, the report said, would protect the workers against "social embarassment" for not being in uniform.

The War Department, meanwhile, stopped acceptance of applications for officer candidate schools from 3-A draft registrants. Applications now on file will be completed. The Department said the 15,000 men on the volunteer officer candidate list represent a 10-month supply under present quotas.

Rickenbacker Lashes Out At Fourth Term Talk Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker today had added open criticism of the "inner clique" of the Federal Administration to his charge that labor's production effort falls short of the heroic pace being set by the men on the nation's war fronts.

In a fighting speech before the New York State Legislature here last night, the air hero, survivor of one of the most celebrated adventures in the present record of World War II, declared that the national leadership was thinking more of a fourth term than of the meaning behind the New Deal's vaunted "Equality of Sacrifice" phrase.

With the full membership of both houses and the roster of state government leaders in attendance excepting only Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, absent at his Pawling Farm on a previous engagement, Captain Rickenbacker was well received in the Forum which has seen the origin of much of the social legislation now written on the federal statute books. His denunciation of the fourth term bid as harmful to the war effort had the applause of the Republican Majority and most of the others who crowded the chamber, while the Democratic Minority sat in silence on this phase of his vehement appraisal of the Home Front war performance.

"You cannot demand that the mass of the common folk shall think only of winning the war," he said, "if the aristocracy of labor unionism is thinking only of more dues and more power—and the inner clique of bureaucracy is thinking only of a fourth term.

"Any administration that talks of equality and sacrifice must honestly mean sacrifice by all, not sacrifice by the many for the financial and political advantage of the few."

Under growing political barrage by trade union and labor groups for the theme that has constituted his message to the Home Front since his rescue from a rubber liferaft after three weeks adrift in the Pacific Ocean, Captain Rickenbacker reiterated his call on Congress for legislation against "labor racketeering."

His specifications for labor in the emergency sacrifice included overtime work at regular pay instead of at overtime rates, the ending of absenteeism on the production line, clarification of the labor laws to end "labor racketeering," incorporation of labor unions. Reiterating the assertion that he is "a real friend of labor and that the men who are attacking me are labor's enemies," the airman catalogued the bitter and widespread labor opposition to his attacks on various union elements as sinister omen of a waning of freedom of speech in this country.

"We are fighting to distribute the blessings of freedom to everyone, everywhere, all over the world," he said. "We are in a great and bloody crusade to export four freedoms, one of which is the freedom of speech.

"Yet freedom of speech at home is rapidly diminishing. It is not being forbidden by law. It is not being rushed out by a gestapo. No, it is being subjected to much more subtle restraints and pressures.

"The Nazis and the Fascists long ago showed us the way to discourage unwelcome free speech. Strangle it by wrapping it in the flag. Smear it to death by crying aloud that it is an attack on the Führer, that it gives aid and comfort to the enemy, that is promotes disunity.

"This is the modern technique for getting rid of troublesome free speech."

The Republican leadership had no comment following the speech, but the Democrats, through Senator John J. Dunnigan, Upper House leader, while praising Captain Rickenbacker as "a brave and intrepid soldier," declared it was "unfortunate" that some of his views had "lent aid and comfort to the labor-baiting forces of this country."

G. O. P. Support of President May Keep Civil Service Intact

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Republican support for President Roosevelt may ultimately block the McKellar raid on the Civil Service, which is rapidly developing as the latest important clash between Congress and the Executive.

The original McKellar bill would require senatorial confirmation for 33,000 federal officeholders receiving over $4,500 annually.

Harry B. Mitchell, head of the Civil Service Commission, and Kenneth C. Vipond, Assistant Chief Examiner, charge it would restore the spoils system.

The National Civil Service Reform League charges it "strikes at the very heart of the merit principle."

The National League of Women Voters calls it "a direct threat to the war effort."

In a protest to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Mr. Roosevelt last week charged the step "would be folly in time of peace" and "little less than tragic" in time of war; and that "it would lay all of us open to the charge that we are playing politics with the war program."

No Politics Says McKellar

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, author of the proposal, retorted there are "no politics" in the bill.

There are indications that the Republican Senators do not want the onus for enacting the measure, which faces a presidential veto and possible fight to override.

Minority Leader Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon has already come out against the measure.

Administering a rebuff to the President and reform groups, a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee under Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana yesterday decided to override protests and recommend a modified version of the McKellar bill.

The Committee's modifications would:

1. Exclude all "high-salaried technical and scientific" employees from the measure's provisions.

2. Drop the original McKellar provision requiring new senatorial confirmation of Civil Service incumbents every four years.

3. Remove the McKellar provision requiring that when lower-paid Federal workers are promoted above the $4,500 level, they also must have confirmation.

An Old Controversy

The controversy is an ancient one. Reform groups charge senatorial "confirmation" amounts to patronage since, in practice, a nominee requires the good-will of his local senator. The 1940 Ramspeck bill giving civil service tests and life tenure was hailed as ending this system forever.

Now, however, it has flared up again because of the rush of war appointments, the clash between the Executive and Congress, and attacks on "bureaucrats."

Many new jobs are outside civil service, particularly agencies like OPA and the Manpower Commission. Leon Henderson frequently defied Democrats in his appointment. An action that particularly outraged them was selection of a former Republican State Chairman as regional OPA head. Political independence or, as it was called, "innocence," helped lead fearless Mr. Henderson out of his job.

Politically, opponents of the McKellar bill are encouraged by Mr. Roosevelt's uncompromising letter to the Vice-President, and the signs of Republican restiveness.

The McKellar bill is believed to have the votes to pass, and the fight may come over the expected veto. There are signs Republicans will not wish to be put in a position for the 1944 election of aiding revolting Democrats on the spoils issue.

Even if a veto is sustained, or the McKellar bill blocked, it is now thought likely that "riders" will be attached to appropriation bills requiring Senate confirmation for appointees to big new war agencies. In particular OPA and WMC are expected to get this attention.

Play Shoes Exempt From Ration Order

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 23

Some play shoes and other footwear, including Mexican huaraches, will be exempted from rationing next week, the Office of Price Administration announced Feb. 20.

The order will exempt from rationing play shoes made largely of fabrics or types of leather not on the shortage list, as well as other nonstreet wear shoes.

Dr. Rodzinski May Be Tried By His Union

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Dr. Artur Rodzinski, incoming conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, confronted with Musicians' Union charges he defamed the character and jeopardized the livelihood of brother musicians, may have to face a union trial board to defend his right to carry a union card.

Calmen Fleisig, Chairman of the Orchestra's Union Committee and one of 14 musicians whose contracts were not renewed for the 1943-44 Philharmonic season, said yesterday the entire membership of the Orchestra had pledged not to play unless the 14 were reinstated.

Mr. Fleisig said that the charges against Dr. Rodzinski, growing out of the failure to renew the musicians' contracts, would be filed here with William Feinberg, Secretary of Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, American Federation of Labor.

He explained that under union procedures Dr. Rodzinski would appear for trial before the Union's permanent Trial Board of nine members and if found guilty might have his union card revoked, in which case he could not conduct an orchestra again in this country until an acceptable settlement was made to the complainants.

In another angle to the dispute the Orchestra's Union Chairman declared its players would refuse to open the season next October rather than consent to a management proposal of a program reduced from 28 weeks to 24.

"If the Philharmonic management insists on the 24-week program the union will sign no contract, which means there will be no Philharmonic Orchestra to open the season next October," Mr. Fleisig said Sunday.

He said the union had rejected the management's new contract proposal as "an impossible hardship on the men," and had demanded instead a 30-week season with an increase of 15 per cent in basic pay. The present contract expires in April.

Restaurants on Way To Being Rationed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—More home gardening and home canning are ahead, and restaurants will be rationed, too, although OPA is leaving it up to them to figure out how to use the food supplies they get.

Some Washington sources are wondering whether the number of restaurant meals will increase to the point where further official control may be instituted. In England, restaurant meals are controlled through a ceiling on prices, and restrictions on the number of dishes which may be served in a meal.

Fresh Vegetables Go Under Ceilings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Close to 95 per cent of all the food that goes on American tables is under government price control today, as the result of an emergency order to combat "scare" buying of fresh vegetables.

In addition to those already under emergency price ceilings—tomatoes, green and waxed snap beans, carrots, cabbage, and peas—ceilings also will be placed on such seasonal items as sweet corn and spinach before they are ready for market, OPA said, and possibly on celery and lettuce.

The only outstanding uncontrolled food now is fresh fish. Declaring last night's sudden action was taken to "avert further sharp speculative price advances," OPA said some market reports indicated as much as a 35 per cent rise in fresh tomato prices during the last several days.

'Killing Off' a Strike

A miners' strike in the Tyrol was settled 450 years ago by the agreed execution of 10 union leaders and three company officials.

Tributes to Red Army Join With Those to Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Observance of the 211th anniversary of George Washington's natal day was linked at a dinner at the Commodore Hotel here last night with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Russian Soviet Army.

The dinner, under the auspices of Soviet Russia Today, a publication, featured addresses by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah; Joseph E. Davies, formerly American Ambassador to Russia, and other prominent speakers who linked the Red Army's victorious offensive against the Nazis as symbolizing the same fight for human liberty that motivated Washington in his leadership of the Revolutionary Army.

Senator Thomas saw the sacrifices of the Russian people and their army as symbolic of "the strength of men and women united in a fight for liberty," while Mr. Davies declared that the Red Army's victory over the Nazi war machine had saved the world and "relieved men everywhere of the fear that our civilization based upon good-will, idealism and brotherhood, faced destruction."

Meanwhile thousands of city residents joined in parades, patriotic meetings and plaque unveilings in various parts of the five boroughs in celebration of the 211th Anniversary of the First President's birth.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey set the war theme of all the celebrations, declaring in a message to the Sons of the Revolution at a Carnegie Hall meeting that "the principle for which Washington fought—freedom for all men under God—is the same today as in Revolutionary times." He saw the ideals of Washington as "the heritage of every man and woman who wears the mantle of American citizenship" and urged that all new citizens become imbued with those principles and ideals.

State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., saw wartime concentration of power in the hands of executives as a necessary weapon in the arsenal of war which must be abandoned after the emergency if the American tradition is to be preserved.

Maas Urges More Aid to China, Says U. S. Could Get It There

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Charging that "we are not getting all the aid we can to China," Representative Melvin Maas (R) of Minnesota, Marine Reserve Officer who toured the Pacific war theater last year, urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee today to make certain, when Congress renewed the Administration's Lend-Lease authority, that a vastly greater proportion of Lend-Lease supplies be sent to China.

Representative Maas called China the "greatest ultimate hope of the United States" both in war and at the peace table and suggested that if the determination were present, additional routes into China other than the hazardous trans-Himalaya skyway could be opened, enabled the United States to supply war matériel to its Asiatic ally which would build a Chinese Army capable of destroying Japan.

A Congressman who believes the defeat of Japan to be of more immediate importance than triumph over Germany, the Minnesota representative held it was Congress's duty to make clear its will with regard to the proportion of Lend-Lease allocated to the Pacific and European theaters of war, adding that this could be accomplished by recommendation rather than formal amendment.

Advisory Committee

Although approving extension of Lend-Lease authority for another term, Representative Maas urged more consultative contacts between Lend-Lease Authorities and Congress, suggesting that a bipartisan senate-house advisory committee, to consult and exchange information with the Lend-Lease Administration and the President as occasion demanded, might be the answer.

He expressed the view that, since to curtail Lend-Lease shipments would mean the collapse of the United Nations military front, the United States had the right to impose conditions on its "grants" of Lend-Lease material, adding that "everything we're going to get out of this war we'll have when the war is over."

Voicing apprehensions heard recently in Congress, Representative Maas said Lend-Lease funds had been used to construct airfields in Australia and New Zealand which would become the postwar property of those countries at a time when American commercial planes were being denied permits to fly into those Dominions. He said he thought the new Lend-Lease authorization should make it clear that the United States expected permanent miltary rights over certain air routes necessary to peacetime patrol of the Pacific.

Finns Wait Moment To Get Out of War

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (CBS)—The Finnish paper Suomen Sosialdemowkraatin wrote that "one of the main tasks ahead of the new Government is to find the opportune moment for Finland to withdraw from the war," the British Radio reported Feb. 19.

Helsingin Sanomat, the largest pro-Nazi paper in Finland, wrote, according to this broadcast, "the German defense would have been more successful in respect to the populations of the Balkan States as well if it had used other political methods. At the beginning, the German Army was greeted with sympathy. But when the hopes of the populations had been deceived, they began to be reserved in their attitude."

OPA Rules on Driving Children to Lessons

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Most parents will agree that taking children to dancing and music lessons in the family car does not come under the classification of pleasure driving—a ruling just issued by the New York headquarters, Region 2, Office of Price Administration.

The ruling applies only to dancing or music schools where lessons are given as a part of, or consist of, a regular and recognized course of study.

The ruling, which clarifies contradictory regulations imposed hitherto by various local boards of the region which comprised New York and New Jersey, has been sent to the police officials in the region to guide them in enforcement of the OPA gasoline restrictions.

Father Pins 'Wings' On Young Flying Son

By the Associated Press

Ellington Field, Texas, Feb. 23

A command pilot pinned silver wings upon his son recently and with that act established his boy as the youngest officer ever to win wings in the United States Army.

Col. E. A. Lohman, one of the Army's oldest active pilots, flew from Langley Field, Va., where he is commandant, for the graduation of his son, Lieut. E. A. Lohman, Jr.

A member of the Air Forces since 1920, Colonel Lohman has to his credit more than 6,000 hours as a pilot and more than 2,000 as an observer.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Superfluous Words

42d of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. This is *more* superior to that.		1. This is superior to that.
2. Eleanor is a *new* beginner in this work.		2. Eleanor is a beginner in this work.

The correct sentences are at the right.

SUPERFLUOUS WORDS

Do you use superfluous words? Notice these examples:

A. 1. When I first began to study, Marie helped me. (*first*, superfluous.)

2. When I began to study, Marie helped me. (Correct.)

3. I first started my work in a small shop. (*first*, superfluous.)

4. I started my work in a small shop. (Correct.)

B. 1. Tim is a new beginner. (*new*, superfluous.)

2. Tim is a beginner. (Correct.)

C. 1. Sidney contemplated on (upon, or over) a tour of Canada. (*on, upon, over*, superfluous.)

2. Sidney contemplated a tour of Canada. (Correct.)

D. 1. This is just exactly like that. (*just*, superfluous.)

2. This is exactly like that. (Correct.)

E. 1. If my trip exceeds more than a week, do not expect me. (*more than*, superfluous.)

2. If my trip exceeds a week, do not expect me. (Correct.)

F. 1. It most usually happens that way. (*most*, superfluous.)

2. It usually happens that way. (Correct.)

G. 1. Have you got a ticket?

2. Have you a ticket? (Preferable.)

H. 1. Frank sent this free gratis. (*free*, superfluous.)

2. Frank sent this gratis. (Correct.)

3. Frank sent this free. (Correct.)

I. 1. Max went to Vancouver; from thence, to Alaska. (*from*, superfluous.)

Thence means from that place. In modern usage *from* is superfluous; in older forms of literature *from* was correct.

2. Max went to Vancouver; thence, to Alaska. (Correct.)

J. 1. I shall deal with no one else but him. (*else*, superfluous.)

2. I shall deal with no one but him. (Correct.)

3. I shall deal only with him. (Correct.)

K. 1. This here book is the one I wish. (*here*, superfluous.)

2. This book is the one I wish. (Correct.)

L. 1. This rug is more inferior to that. (*more*, superfluous.)

2. This rug is inferior to that. (Correct.)

M. 1. This climate is more preferable to that. (*more*, superfluous.)

2. This climate is preferable to that. (Correct.)

N. 1. In every way, this is more superior. (*more*, superfluous.)

2. In every way, this is superior. (Correct.)

O. 1. David started in to practice regularly. (*in*, superfluous.)

2. David started to practice regularly. (Correct.)

P. 1. I shall come disregardless of conditions.

(*Disregardless* is not a legitimate word because the suffix *less* conveys the negative idea; thus, *dis* is superfluous. *Ir* and *less* make a kind of double negative.)

2. I shall come regardless of conditions. (Correct.)

Q. 1. Irregardless of the weather, Conrad will leave.

(*Irregardless* is another illegitimate word because the suffix *less* conveys the negative idea; thus, *ir* is superfluous. *Ir* and *less* make a kind of double negative.)

2. Regardless of the weather, Conrad will leave. (Correct.)

Exercise 1

Strike out the superfluous word.

1. This model is just exactly like that.
2. We went to New York; from thence to Cuba.
3. This design is more inferior to that.
4. I attended many concerts when I first began to study music.
5. Howard told me to send it free gratis.
6. Harry started in to play an excellent game of golf.
7. If Mildred's work here exceeds more than one day, she cannot accept the offer.
8. In every way, this porcelain is more superior.
9. Is Ken a new beginner in this work?
10. I prefer this here chair.
11. Martin contemplates upon a trip to the mountains.
12. This most usually happens when you come.
13. Have you got a book?
14. Nora will work with no one else but him.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—just; 2—from; 3—more; 4—first; 5—free (or gratis); 6—in; 7—more than; 8—more; 9—new; 10—here; 11—upon; 12—most; 13—got; 14—else.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Conservative Wins British By-Election

LONDON, Feb. 23—Admiral Sir William James, the Government candidate, was elected Member of Parliament for North Portsmouth Feb. 17 to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation to the peerage of Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Keyes.

The vote was 6,735 for Admiral James, Conservative, to 4,545 for Mr. Tom Sargant, member of the Commonwealth Party, an independent group which has unsuccessfully contested several by-elections this year.

In the last general election, in 1935, Sir Roger Keyes as he was then known, polled 22,956 votes as a Conservative against 11,502 for Mr. E. T. Humby, Labor.

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Women's Activities: All Americas' Aims Discussed

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Intense desire to raise the standards of life for the less fortunate and determination to preserve at all costs the integrity of family life were cited today by Miss Mary N. Winslow as the two issues of outstanding importance to the women of all the Americas.

Miss Winslow, who is Chief of the Protection and Training Section of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, spoke this morning on the part women of the Americas are taking in the inter-American scene and in the war effort, when she gave the second in a series of three lectures on "American Women" sponsored by the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

This evening she is the guest of the Boston Women's Trade Union League at a dinner at the Hotel Touraine. Miss Winslow is a National Executive Board member of the Women's Trade Union League, and also United States representative on the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Miss Winslow has seen South American women at work and knows that everywhere in the Americas there are active, liberal groups interested in the same things that are concerning the women of the United States—such things as education, social security, race discrimination, civilian defense, the Atlantic Charter, encouragement of women who are fighting Fascism, and the appointment of women as delegates at the coming Peace Conference.

The method of work of Latin-American women's organizations, however, is rather different from ours, according to Miss Winslow. "It is a very general custom in most of the countries I have visited," she said, "for the women to be organized in separate groups with specific political or religious affiliations and with little or no co-operation among groups even when they have the same objectives. Many of them have told me recently that they felt they could do more for the advancement of women at present by working on projects connected with the war emergency and with the improvement of social conditions than if they spent their time working for suffrage. As one of them said in a recent letter describing the work she was doing on a government project, 'This will be the first time that in an official undertaking of my government women and men will work with equal powers and responsibilities: if this is successful, perhaps our men will lose their fear of permitting women to participate in governmental projects.'

"Women in other countries have told me practically the same thing, and I think this may be an important development of the feminist movement in the other American republics."

Miss Winslow also discussed this morning the work that is being done in co-operation with the other American republics by the Basic Economy Department of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. "The program of this division is closely related to the fundamental problems with which all women's groups in the Americas are concerned," she said. "It promises to yield large benefits both for war and for the postwar period."

Co-operative health and sanitation projects are already moving ahead, she said, with the United States contributing chiefly technical skill and financial aid and the other American republics contributing mainly natural resources, labor, and local materials. The work in Ecuador, for instance, includes improvement of sewerage and hospital facilities in Quito, the capital, while in Haiti, it includes the construction of a rural market just outside of the city of Port-au-Prince.

Another important phase of the Basic Economy program, according to Miss Winslow, is carried on by the Food Supply Division, which is working with the other American republics in co-operation with the Departments of State, Agriculture, Commerce, the War Shipping Administration, and other war agencies, to solve the food problems arising in this hemisphere because of the war. As an example, she described the situation in the Panama Canal Zone, where the concentration of defense forces has tremendously increased the food demand.

"Living costs have risen in Panama," she said. "Yet in nearby Central American countries are good potential sources of food. Costa Rica, it is believed, could supply a substantial part of the Panama Canal Zone food needs. At the same time, expansion of food growing in Costa Rica would be helpful in stabilizing Central American economy, now that such commodities as bananas and coffee get lower shipping priorities or none at all.

"So the United States has entered into a project with Costa Rica for expansion of food growing there. The plan includes supplying of seed and equipment to farmers, establishment of depots for collection of foodstuffs. Similar programs are under way in El Salvador and Paraguay."

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Frances R. Porter

Secretary of the Ladies Dog Club, and Winds West Blaze, owned by Miss Madelon Keyes of Holliston, Mass.

Raising Dogs for Defense Interests Ladies Dog Club

Raising dogs for defense has become one of the primary interests of the Ladies Dog Club which held its annual luncheon at the Hotel Lenox yesterday. Several of the members were working hard at training dogs for possible use in the military services before the training of such dogs was turned over to the Government, according to Miss Frances R. Porter of Boston, Secretary of the club. Several have had dogs accepted by Dogs for Defense.

Miss Porter judged cairn terriers at the Eastern Dog Club show held at the Mechanics Building yesterday and Sunday. Mrs. Gilbert L. Steward, First Vice-President, judged dachshunds on Sunday, and Mrs. Frances V. Crane, Second Vice-President, acted as steward when the collies were in the ring. Mrs. Steward raises dachshunds and Mrs. Crane raises English cocker spaniels and Great Pyrenees, those huge white dogs used for herding and guarding in the mountains between Spain and France.

Founded in 1915 for the purpose of furthering the raising and showing of pure-bred dogs, the Ladies Dog Club has a membership of about 100 women from all the New England States and New York and Pennsylvania. There is only one other all-breed club of all women, according to Miss Porter. That is the Ladies Kennel Association.

The club customarily holds two shows a year, one in the spring, which is open to the public, and one in the fall for members only. The latter, which is just a friendly get-together at a member's estate, was omitted last fall because of the difficulties in transportation. Plans are under way for holding the annual spring show, but the final decision whether "to be or not to be" will be made at the club's meeting next month.

If it is held, it will be greatly simplified, according to Miss Porter. "We feel that shows provide the greatest incentive to breeding and that breeding is a necessity in wartime," she commented. Last year's spring show was held at the Beaver Country Day School.

Miss Porter, who has been Secretary of the club since 1928, just happened into the raising of cairn terriers, which she has done for 16 years. A lover of dogs ever since she started making scrapbooks of their pictures at the age of eight, she had always had cockers. Then one summer she found herself the possessor of a cairn terrier for which its owner, a friend of hers, no longer had a home.

"Nothing could be more different from a cocker than a cairn," she said. This cairn was the first dog Miss Porter ever entered in a show. "And I am mortified," she says, "every time I think of the condition she was in when I showed her. She looked like something the cat had dragged in."

Mrs. George Putnam, owner of the Puttencove Kennels in Manchester, Mass., is President of the Ladies Dog Club, and Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury is Treasurer.

Sign Worker Wins Bond By Aid to Rivals

Taking care of the businesses of 12 former competitors called into the armed services of Uncle Sam is part of a unique contribution to the war effort being made by Harry Weene, Charlestown sign worker, who has just won a $25 war bond for his patriotism.

Past the military age and a self-styled "jack-of-all-trades" Mr. Weene today described his efforts to keep alive the small trades of those at the battlefront as a "military morale builder." The $25 award was given to him by the American Rolling Mill Company, manufacturer of special sign-making materials.

Frankly, there is little profit for Mr. Weene in keeping the services of his one-time competitors in motion. He travels long distances to fulfill his wartime pledges. He's on call all hours of the day and night. And he throws in a bit of plumbing now and then when customers' water pipes are frozen or turns carpenter as the need arises to help keep his own finances straight.

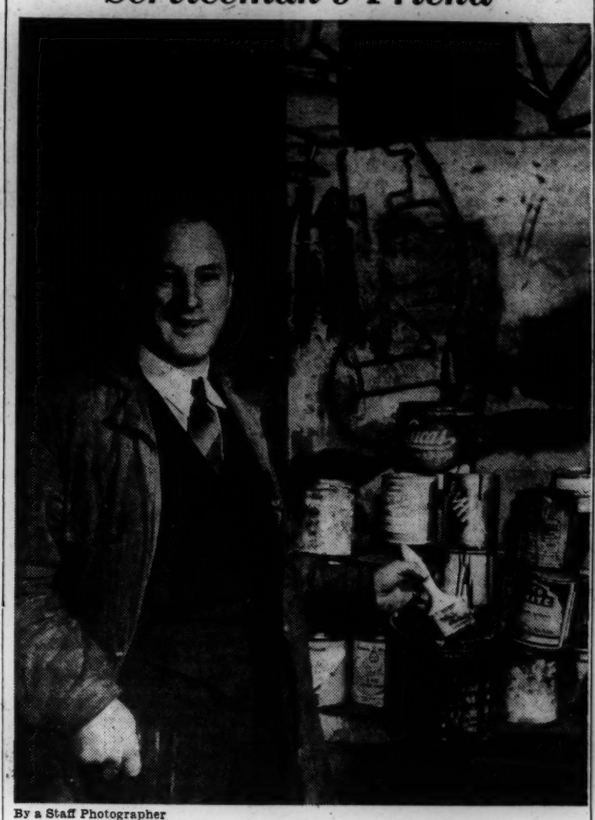
We caught Mr. Weene at his sign shop on Main Street just as he was climbing into his truck for a trip to Quincy. A customer of one of his former competitors had called him to do a quick job. If Mr. Weene was not pledged to this service, the customer would have gone elsewhere and possibly become lost to Mr. Weene's friend in the service when he returns to his business. Thus, it is Mr. Weene's task to maintain business contacts until after the war.

Most of his competitors whom he is now serving were small-time businessmen. Many of them operated single-handed so that when they went into the service there was no one to carry on. Until Mr. Weene stepped in the prospect for these servicemen was that of picking up completely from scratch after the war. Now they'll have a list of regular customers as a springboard to postwar rehabilitation.

What does a sign man like Mr. Weene do to help his former competitors? He takes care of store signs and those giant rooftop signboards dominating the cities. Let these fall into disrepair, he said, and thousands of dollars would be needed to put them back into proper shape. He used to build new signs until the war threw all the emphasis in his trade upon repairs and maintenance.

Every sign worker is not equipped like Mr. Weene to take over the responsibility of his war pledges. For 24 years he has gathered together a varied assortment of machinery that will take care of all sign jobs. And his versatility in doing about anything from art work to carpentry, plumbing, rigging and printing makes him a nice person to have around a home front hit by labor shortages.

Serviceman's Friend



By a Staff Photographer

Harry Weene, Charlestown Sign Man

In his workshop on Main Street he carries on the trade of 12 former competitors called to the colors by Uncle Sam. He doesn't make much profit, but his smile says he's happy about the whole thing.

Governmental Relations Is Report Topic

Economical, efficient, and orderly government can be achieved only by a comprehensive revision of the financial and administrative responsibilities of local, State, and Federal governments, the Special Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has reported to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Pointing to financial transactions between the Commonwealth and its cities and towns totaling $85,469,242 in 1941 the Commission report said:

"The large sums of money and the wide scope of governmental services involved in the annual fiscal transactions warrant continuing consideration be given to the question of whether existing arrangements are working to accomplish an equitable distribution of government services on the one hand and an equitable allocation of the cost of those services on the other."

Problems presented by financially ambarrassed municipalities, the State tax, and "the present abuse of the real estate tax" the commission said, "can be solved only by a thoroughgoing review and reallocation of responsibilities and services between the municipal, state, and Federal governments based on:

"1. The ability of the respective level of government to finance the particular service;

"2. The nature of the need which the service is designed to meet."

Noting a "marked overlapping" of the activities of Federal, State, and local governments with a "strong trend in recent years to centralization of functions in the Federal government" the Commission said "such a trend holds a threat to representative government, since strong and active State and local governments are the heart of the Democratic process. The citizen's control of his government would be weak indeed, if all governmental power were concentrated in Washington."

Although admitting that the cost of present-day health and relief programs "makes a system of intergovernmental grants necessary," the report warned that "there is a distinct danger that as now set up and administered, the Federal aid programs are being used to weaken and perhaps ultimately destroy the powers and vitality of State and local governments."

Harvard Courses To Train Men For Occupation Jobs

A special School for the training of men for Overseas Administration, to handle problems in occupied territories, has been established under the auspices of Harvard University with the assistance of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts College, according to an announcement by Dean Paul H. Buck, of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard, who will have general supervision of the School.

No definite date has been set for the admission of students to the School, but the staff has been appointed and is now engaged in research in preparation for the program of training. Any announcement regarding possible students in the School, Dean Buck emphasized, awaits further development of plans.

The School is intended to be temporary and is to deal with intensive regional studies relating training and research to the needs of work by Americans overseas. Its staff consists of members of the Harvard faculty and of the faculty of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy who have special regional knowledge.

Citizenship Day Set

The International Institute will hold its Annual Citizenship Day on Feb. 25, at 2:30 p. m., at 190 Beacon Street. The celebration, to which the public is invited, is intended to show the value and duties of citizenship, not only to those who have adopted this country, but also to those who were born here.

Law Urged Providing Fines For Smoking on Boston Docks

Approval of legislation providing a fine of $10 to $100 for persons convicted of smoking on docks and piers along the Boston waterfront was urged today by Commander F. M. Meals, repersenting the U. S. Coast Guard.

Commander Meals appeared before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety at a hearing on legislation proposed by the Boston Port Authority intended to curb fire hazards along the waterfront during the war period.

Chief James Rafferty of the Boston & Albany Railroad police told the Committee that the piers in Boston are "extremely inflammable." He said that 99 per cent of the fires on the piers have been attributable to carelessness on the part of smokers. Chief Rafferty added that almost all docks are wooden and have been built for more than 50 years.

The Committee also heard an appeal for enlargement of State benefits for war veterans to include members of the Massachusetts State Guard who serve the Commonwealth in war time.

Raymond P. Delano of Dorchester, Judge Advocate of the Massachusetts State Guard Veterans Association, argued that State Guard members are doing a war service and should be extended some of the privileges granted other veterans groups.

Representative Frederick E. Peirce, (R) of Springfield, House Chairman of the Committee, pointed out that the "State would be assuming a great deal if it took this step for the State Guardsmen when they are not recognized as veterans by the Federal Government."

General bill empowering the State Commissioner of Labor and Industry to set up regulations governing hours of employment and the age of those employed in small industries not connected with the war but seriously affected by present conditions may be favorably reported by the Legislative Committee on Labor and Iindustry, it was learned today.

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor, will confer with the Committee on a series of bills seeking such aid, Raymond F. O'Connell, representing the Commissioner, said in a hearing before the Committee. He added that the Commissioner appreciates that industry not connected with the war needs relief.

Representative Edmond J. Donald (D) of Boston, in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, today called upon the Chief Executive to exercise his wartime powers to grant the military and naval service the same income tax exemptions on State taxes as are granted by the Federal Government.

Dorchester Boy in String of Battles

Allan C. O'Leary, Navy Aviation Radioman, first class, today dropped in to say hello to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and recounted the nine actions he has been in even though only 19 years of age.

Formerly associated with the Mayor as a Dorchester worker in past political campaigns, the flying sailor is on three weeks' leave, his first since running up the string of engagements that began with Pearl Harbor.

Having enlisted a year ahead of the Japanese attack, he was in Hawaii at the time of the bombing. Subsequently, his patrol plane participated in the Midway action, the raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, and in six engagements around the Solomons.

With a ship yet to be shot out from under him and the rest of the nine crew members, they have worn out one plane and are now "riding herd" in a second of the twin-engined models.

His "best" experience, one for which the entire crew was cited and for which the pilot won the Distinguished Flying Cross, he said in an interview today, was in shooting down a four-motored Japanese plane. His plane saw the bigger and faster plane first, climbed to get the "drop on 'em," and succeeded in shooting it down, with young Allan manning a .50 caliber gun.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to mid-night of Feb. 22
2,000 gallons	1,359⅓
1,500 gallons	1,019½
1,000 gallons	679⅔
500 gallons	339¾

Bank Is Offering A V-Mail Service

V-Mail stationery forms are being offered by the Merchants Co-operative Bank, 24 School St., to anyone who calls for them in person at the war bond desk.

Burton Spencer, Treasurer of the Bank, says that his organization considers it a privilege to help the government conserve space and to remind the public that "writers help fighters" by giving this service.

Honors by Zonta Club

The Zonta Club of Boston is honoring Miss Annie Olivia Gerry, its new honorary member, at a dinner this evening at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Miss Esther Owens, President, is acting as toastmistress, assisted by Mrs. Anna Stovall-Lothian. Miss Alice Lareau, mezzo-soprano, will sing, accompanied by Miss Helen Canterbury.

Drive for 'No License' Urged By Well-Known Trade Leader

Temperance education and "no license" should be promoted energetically by the churches, Victor Friend, well-known business leader declared here today prior to the annual meeting of the Boston Area of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

Mr. Friend will lead a roundtable discussion of "the churches and the control of the liquor traffic" at the opening session at 4 p. m. today. The meeting, which was to be held at the Arlington Street Church, Boston, represents 600 Protestant churches.

"Committees should be formed to work for temperance education and for 'no license,' I feel very strongly," Mr. Friend said. "There is much opportunity in both fields which the churches should take advantage of.

"In addition I believe that some national legislation should be asked of Congress. Purchase of liquor should be restricted to package goods stores and to restaurants and hotels, where light wines and beer only could be sold with meals.

"In addition I believe that liquor advertising should be discontinued, and that liquor licenses be handled by the Federal Government."

Religious Education Classes

Week-day religious education classes, which began opening in eastern Massachusetts last October under a new State law, now have a Protestant enrollment of about 1,100, the Rev. Daniel W. Staffeld, Director of Weekday Church Schools of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said in an interview.

Dr. Staffeld will conduct this afternoon's roundtable on the new plan, whereby public school children who choose to go are released from their classes one hour a week to be given religious instruction by their own denominations outside public school property.

"The start in this vicinity has been made with 19 schools," Dr. Staffeld continued. "In Boston six school districts in Jamaica Plain are releasing their pupils, two schools in Back Bay, the junior high school in Hyde Park, where 800 out of 1,000 pupils are being excused every week, in Newburyport five districts, and in the little town of Merrimack the elementary and the senior high school. Also Stoughton is just now opening three schools.

"Six others are to come soon—the Harvard, Warren, Putnam and Bunker Schools in Charlestown the second week in March—and three more in Haverhill.

"These additions may bring 300 or 400 more, increasing the Protestant total to 1,400 or over."

Interfaith Co-operation

Enrollment of Roman Catholic children is running two to one that of Protestant, it is estimated, and the total of children of all churches taking religious instruction seems likely to reach 5,000 for the second half of the school year.

"There is very fine co-operation in the interfaith group which was formed to promote week-day religious education," Dr. Staffeld added. "Representatives of all the participating churches are working together in the most amicable manner.

"The terrific need we have in thousands upon thousands of children growing up without any religious training is finding recognition today as never before. Hitler has undoubtedly helped us all to see this better. Many are apprehensive lest children without contact with religion, grown men and women, some day be used to turn the scales against democracy. The whole attitude of the interfaith group is very co-operative."

Colgan to Manage Motor Defense Unit

M. Read Colgan of Quincy has been made district manager of the division of motor transport in the Office of Defense Transportation at Boston. Formerly assistant manager, he succeeds Col. Eli C. Benway, who has returned to private industry.

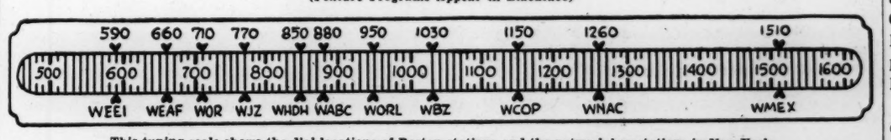
Mr. Colgan has been associated for many years with the motor carrier industry, having been traffic manager of one trucking concern and general agent for another.

Elevated Increases

The largest number of passengers ever carried in any month by the Boston Elevated Railway was taken care of during January, Edward Dana, president and general manager, announced today. Figures show a 21 per cent increase in number of passengers, a 37 per cent increase in net profit, and an 18 per cent increase in number of miles, compared to January, 1942.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood; Post ..	Winter Serenade: music.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	"Bing Sings"	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news..	Tommy Tucker's Orch....
4:15 4 Sharps in A Flat..	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	"Uncle Sam": drama....	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	The Merry Macs.....
4:45 Mountain Music ...	Terry O'Toole, songs...	"Young Widder Brown".	semble; F. Foti, cond.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs...	"When a Girl Marries".	News; Sheelah Carter..	Les Brown's Orchestra.
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newseaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music..	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments ...	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics; music...
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert..	Cowboy songs; Taxes....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports Stories .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music; Songs....	News from Abroad.....	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 Four to Go: Var'ty	Col Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Songs; Date With a Disc	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Iverz, songs; Hud-	"Confidentially Yours"	Jerome Kern's Music...
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	son Strings; Apollo Club	Songs of United Nations	Carmen Miranda, songs.
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs.....	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Robert Patterson	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	Hoagy Carmichael, songs
8:45 Woolley; News ...	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour .....
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz show, with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch..	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Beardsley Ruml In-	Tommy Tucker's Orch..	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour; Bruins-
9:45 come Tax Plan:	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour; Bruins-
10:00 recorded; "Jazz"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news..	Chicago hockey game..
10:15 "Jazz Laboratory"..	Gracie Fields; songs....	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Dance orchestra	Hockey game; News....
10:30 Network speaker ..	Network Sports	Red Skelton and Co.....	Paul Schubert, news....	Victory Night Watch...
10:45 News; World War II	Network Sports	Red Skelton and Co.....	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orchestra..
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; "Master	Sammy Eisen's Orchestra	'What Can I Do?': drama	Dance orchestra	Harold Grant's Orch....
11:30 Works of Music ..	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music You Want".....	"Sinfonietta"; Paul P.	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music: Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want".....	Ouglitzsky, conductor	Day's End: News.....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Talk; Organ Melodies...	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer" ...	Newscast	Music; Drama; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	.....
8:00 News of the World.	"Tune Up Time".....	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Musical program	Military Band; News...	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	News; Morning Notes...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club.....	Home Forum: talk.....	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club.....	"Uncle Sam": OWI dr..	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30 "New Horizons"..	The Breakfast Club.....	Im. Wolcott: Food news.	Organ Recital: vocalists.	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	The Breakfast Club.....	'Gene and Glenn".....	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady" ...	Morning Market Basket.	News; Military Band...	News commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Choir Loft; organ.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill ...	Fishermen's Program ...	"Helpmate": sketch....	Cheer Up Gang; vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	"Woman of America": sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason .....
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Kick-Conga .....
11:15 "Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Melody for Meditation..
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Famous Song Hits.....	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party: va-	The King Sisters, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits.....	"David Harum": snetch.	riety show; orchestra..	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie, songs	The Pepper Shaker....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch....	Lester Huff & Trio....	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"....	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop...	Big Sister: sketch.....	News; Fashion Talk....	Religious program .....
1:45 "The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade...	"Light of the World"...	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light: drama..	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama....
2:45 "Pepper Young" ..	"Uncle Sam": drama....	Maj. Gen. Gregory: food	Musical Roundup	News report .....
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Stanley Dixon, news....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood: "Post" ..	Winter Serenade: music.	Pepper Young's Family..	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
4:00 News Service	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Backstage Wife: sketch..	Walter Compton, news..	Orrin Tucker's Orch....
4:15 4 Sharps in a Flat..	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Stella Dallas: sketch....	"Uncle Sam": drama..	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:30 Treasury Parade ..	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String En-	Mary Small, songs.....
4:45 Mountain Music ..	Terry O'Toole, songs...	"Young Widder Brown"..	semble, Frank Foti, con.	Bunny Berigan's Orch...
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs...	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Charlie Spivack's Orch..
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show..	"Captain Midnight".....	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 Comment; News ..	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics; music...
6:15 Christians-Jews Con.	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports; Income Taxes..
6:30 Walt Cassell, songs.	Dinner Concert	Music; Hum and Strum.	News from Abroad.....	Frankie Masters' Orch..
6:45 "The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Music; Date With a Disc	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred and Posey Jamboree	Yankee Starlets; songs..	Phil Regan, songs.....
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Fred and Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments..	Your Army .....
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Earl Godwin, news.....	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	"Sizing Up the News"..	Irish Music .....
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch..	'Mr. & Mrs. North'; com.	Pearl Buck, talk.....	Richard Salinger, news..
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"The Manhattan Story";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	You Shall Have Music..
8:45 Hersholt; News ..	Jim Ameche, narrator..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	You Shall Have Music..
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama...	Eddie Cantor: Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15 "Mayor of Town"..	John Freedom: drama...	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Orch.; drama	Classical Album .....
9:30 "Good Listening"..	Sammy Ennis' Orch	"Mr. District Attorney":	Alec Templeton; Kath-	Classical Album .....
9:45 Van Alexander's Or.	Dance orchestra; Talk..	dramatic sketch; orch..	ryn Grayson; Ilka Chase	Classical Album; News.
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	Local Sports .....
10:15 "Roberta"	Gracie Fields, songs....	Musical Knowledge ..	News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30 War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Local Sports .....
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge ..	Musical Roundup	Local Sports .....
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer..	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; War.....	News Service	Victory Night Watch....
11:15 Rideout; Master	Sammy Eisen's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music ..	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"California Melodies";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Ruml Address On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A recording of a luncheon address given before the Boston Chamber of Commerce by Beardsley Ruml, author of the income tax plan bearing his name, will be heard on WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, will give a "Report on the War," MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

Paul Pecheniha Ouglitzsky, guest conductor of Sinfonietta, presents the score of his own opera, "The Witch," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

American melody hour salutes the United States Marines with Sousa's "Semper Fidelis." Music of World Wars I and II will also be heard on this program. Soloists are Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 24

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music
7:30 p. m.—Le Mar Trio; Charlotteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes & Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (443), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble; Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family; sketch.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Robert P. Patterson, talk.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta": Paul Pecheniha Ougl

Finding Homes for Service Men Proves Prosaic, but Vital Job

Perhaps the most unglamorous and yet vital service of the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee is that performed by its Lodging Committee, which today is at work to find temporary or permanent homes in this area for wives and families of servicemen.

So great is the demand for help in finding a room or apartment that the Committee is urging every possible householder to list a spare room with the Committee at 199 Washington Street. Householders who never thought of themselves as in the "rooming business" now have a patriotic duty to share whatever facilities they have, to help the persons who are committed to perish if necessary to preserve the tradition of the private home in America, the Committee points out.

The Lodging Committee works under the chairmanship of John H. Groves, an executive of a telegraph system here. His full-time aide is Francis R. Finn, long active in welfare work in the Boston area.

New Tenant for Bassinet

While the volume business is for servicemen who are on short leaves and liberty, there are constant domestic combinations which bring special problems. Recently a soldier arrived in Boston with his wife and three weeks' old baby. A room in a private home was found for them where another older baby had outgrown his basket. The lady of the house was willing to lend it to the tiny newcomer, and the little family is now happily settled in their new quarters.

Saturday night is the peak time for individual servicemen, when as many as 1,800 request a comfortable, clean bed in committee-approved buildings. The central headquarters of this service are at the Soldiers and Sailors Club, 8 Fayette Street, an affiliated organization of the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee, which has been running since the last war and which has 74 beds in its own premises. Someone is on duty here 24 hours a day.

Agencies include: the Y. M. C. A. in Boston, Cambridge and Charlestown; Y. M. C. Union; the Burroughs Newsboy Foundation; Sailors' Rest; the Jewish Welfare Board; Army & Navy Club; the Seamen's Club and the Argonne, a Salvation Army agency.

Including the beds provided at various police stations through the courtesy of Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty, there is a grand total of 2,000 dormitory beds at the disposal of servicemen in the city.

Every Place Investigated

A thorough and city-wide investigation is made of all these places by the efficient Travelers' Aid, one of the 52 organizations clearing through the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee. Places are checked and rechecked for cleanliness and suitability. Individual application blanks are filed with name, address, telephone number, kind of room or apartment, and any details such as kitchen privileges and convenience to public transportation.

Notices of the lodging service are posted at every Army Post and Navy Base. Servicemen's complaints or commendations are constantly presented at weekly committee meetings through the Army's Special Service and the Navy's Welfare Officers.

While the majority of requests involve only the finding of accommodations, occasionally a social problem arises wherein pay accounts are late, or an expectant mother whose husband is at sea must stop work. These cases are referred to the Navy or Army Relief.

The Officers' Housing Bureau has an agreement with the 150 members of the Real Estate Exchange whereby all of them notify the bureau of their available rooms, apartments and houses. Since the first of June nearly 2,500 men and their families have been accommodated. No charges or commissions are involved. One thousand rooms are on their regular listing. Quarters are found almost immediately for officers and their wives and children who arrive, bag and baggage, from distant points all over the United States.

Boston is a large community, and has the ability to absorb thousands of new people without confusion, a characteristic peculiar to large cities. But wartime has brought this additional problem of servicemen and their families. And the Lodging Committee of the USO-Soldiers and Sailors Committee is the efficient safeguard against any haphazard solution.

125 Women Leave Boston To Begin Training in WAAC

War Activities in New England

In the largest batch of WAAC recruits yet to leave Boston for training, 125 young women reported this morning to Fort Devens, where they will be joined by 200 from the rest of New England, all bound for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Training Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Radiocasts to Marines

Ever since the first wave of Marines assaulted Guadalcanal, the Office of War Information here has operated a direct line of communications between those courageous Leathernecks and their relatives at home.

A Framingham mother has communicated with her son in New Guinea, Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall has told her son Peter of events at home, and dozens of others have participated in the shortwave service maintained by the OWI's Overseas Branch, it was disclosed today by E. Bigelow Thompson, OWI Regional Information Officer.

Every day the New England OWI office receives messages which are then written into radio script, processed for recordings and "beamed" not only to the Marines but to every front where United States troops are stationed; some have penetrated the barbed wire enemy camps to reach American soldier-prisoners.

The messages are transmitted because more pressing duties might prevent other contact between the sender and recipient, it was pointed out.

In the War Effort

Mrs. Mary H. MacLean of Lunenburg, Mass., is really in the war effort.

She is the mother of five children, her husband is a Navy officer, she is a full-time employee of the Fort Devens Ordnance Depot as a truck driver, and she still finds time to drive an emergency ambulance for the Red Cross.

Her husband is Lieut. Commander C. Blair MacLean. Two other Navy officers in the family are a son, C. Blair, Jr., an ensign; and her brother, Lieut. B. E. Atkinson.

Other children are: Marilyn, a student at Massachusetts State Teachers College; Jean, employed by the State's Income-Tax Division; Robert, in grammar school, and four-year-old Mary Lee, baby of the family.

Officers Wanted

Men qualified in port, dock, and waterfront work are wanted by the Army to become officers, announced the First Service Command today.

Up to 45 years of age, applicants should have at least five years experience as port and dock engineers, port repair-ship engineers, ship maintenance and repair officers, water-terminal managers, or stevedore bosses.

Army Eats

About $2,800,000 a day is being spent by the Quartermaster Corps to purchase 15,000 tons of food for soldiers throughout the Army, announced the Boston Army Base today. This amounts to 56 cents a day a man, it was figured.

Some 50,000,000 pounds of quick-frozen vegetables are on order this year, including 23,000,000 pounds of green beans and 10,000,000 pounds of lima beans, to be consumed in Continental United States, thus releasing quantities of tinned goods for overseas shipment, it was explained.

Point to 'Point'

Among the 62 enlisted men in the Army who have recently won the right to compete for appointments to the United States Military Academy at West Point is a Boston boy who is now a sergeant in the Air Forces.

Sergeant Harold J. Galaid is the son of Arthur M. Galaid, former press photographer in Boston. After graduating from Brighton High School in June, 1941, he enlisted in the Army. He took basic training at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., and then took the four-month course at the Air Corps Technical Training School at Denver, Colo. His first station was Tampa, Fla., where he reported in February, 1942, and last June was assigned to the air base at Lakeland, Fla., from where he goes to take the examination at Fort Benning, Ga., on March 2.

Navigators' Wings

Six Massachusetts men who won their Army commissions and wings as navigators last week at the Army Air Forces School, Hondo, Texas, were: Fitchburg, Albert J. Filiponis; Haverhill, Cornelius J. Donovan; Leominster, James J. Flathers; and Springfield, Neal M. Lenti and Aaron S. Levine.

New Officers

In the recent class of 55 new Army officers to be graduated from the first officer-candidate school to be established overseas was Francis J. Corbett of West Roxbury, who had gone to the school "Somewhere in England" as a corporal. The third class now is being readied for graduation, it was pointed out, with all assigned to the Army's forces in the European theater of operations.

Air Staff School

Capt. James D. Martindale of Wellesley Hills was among 45 graduated from the Warner Robins (Ga.) Control Area Command and Staff School last week, in the second class to graduate from the only such school in the Air Service Command.

Whitney OPA Head In Worcester Area

First of the personnel changes believed imminent in the Office of Price Administration occurred recently with assignment of Warren A. Whitney to head the newly established Worcester district office of OPA.

Mr. Whitney was area rent director in Worcester, and in private life had been President of the George C. Whitney Company, a publishing firm.

A resident of Worcester for most of his life, he was graduated from Brown University and later served as Director of the Worcester Trust Company for 20 years, Director of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Trustee of the Worcester City Hospital and of the Worcester Academy, and President of the Worcester Y. M. C. A.

Music and the Ballet — 'Men in Shadow' at the Colonial

Quincy Porter Second Violin Sonata Heard

Quincy Porter, represented with a violin sonata at a concert given under the auspices of the Boston Center for Adult Education on Sunday evening, revealed, as he has before, mastery of classic form and skill in writing for instruments. He figured on the program along with Mozart, his work being his Second Sonata for violin and piano, and Mozart's being the Sonata in E flat (K 481) for the same combination. The performers were Lois Porter, violinist, and Elmer Schoettle, pianist.

The sonata part of the evening's entertainment was set off against piano solos, comprising the Chopin F minor Ballade, the Bartók Sonatine, and the Ravel Minuet and Toccata, played by Mr. Schoettle. Mr. Porter's work held its own in the same hour and a half with Mozart's and made interesting contrast—modern and ancient. In treatment of the violin particularly, it illustrated the difference between eighteenth-century and twentieth-century methods of composing; or, another way of saying it, former and latter habits of listening. For whereas Mozart holds his melodies down pretty well inside the range that the human voice can cover, Mr. Porter takes his, at times, away up to the region where sparrows cheep and even where crickets chirp.

In point of form, too, Mr. Porter follows a course so unlike that which Mozart takes as to seem almost outside the sonata realm altogether. He seeks unity and consecutiveness, where the early master pursues variety of tune and shift of mood. His Second Sonata seems, therefore, like one long piece rather than a cycle of movements. In the matter of sonority, it has an advantage over any old-school work of the sort, because the bowed instrument always holds its independence of the keyboard. Today's hammers hit hard on the strings, and today's composer knows what to do to keep their noise from drowning the violin out. Alas for Mozart and Beethoven; they are at the mercy of a heavy-handed pianist.

* * *

Opera by Students

Boris Goldovsky put students of the Opera School of the New England Conservatory of Music through their paces on the Jordan Hall stage yesterday afternoon, to the entertainment of a large holiday audience, presenting scenes from Verdi's "Aïda," Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin," and completing the bill with Offenbach's one-act operetta, "Marriage aux Lanternes."

He did everything in full form, as far as he went, having for his accompanying musical outfit the Conservatory Orchestra, and having scenery and costumes from the studio of Will Rapport.

As an exhibition of student singing and acting the matinee was a distinguished success, and people who attended found themselves justified in spending their ticket money. They evidently surmised that Mr. Goldovsky knew how to put on a show of the kind and they were not disappointed. The biggest effort was "Aïda," the most negotiable enterprise was the operetta, and the most interesting achievement was undoubtedly "Onégin"; in particular the Letter Scene, with Grace Stambaugh representing the principal character, Tatiana.

For a student to impersonate effectively the heroine of Pushkin's poem, whom Tchaikovsky takes, with her words hardly at all modified, straight into his libretto, is to do something deserving remark. To portray Tatiana is to disclose the heart of Russia not only in a past day but at the present time as well.

For comic talent, Miss Merrill and Miss White took off the honors in the Offenbach piece. If anything survives of the operetta, it is a few spots of orchestration, and the jealousy duets of the pair of young widows, Frances and Katherine, pert soprano and saucy contralto.

W. P. T.

Joan Caulfield

In "Kiss and Tell," new comedy coming Monday to the Wilbur.

Monte Carlo Troupe Sets New Record

By Margaret Lloyd

The Opera House was sold out Saturday afternoon, and turning people away. It was all but sold out Saturday night. The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in its five-performance engagement did the biggest business it has ever done at the old stand in Boston. Contary to custom, the opening program drew the smallest audience. There was no social glitter. The only formal dress to speak of was in the uniforms of the naval and military officers attending. People came to see ballet apparently because they wanted to, and because they could afford it.

This true success story has been in evidence back and forth across the continent. Whether it is due to the presence of large numbers of visitors, war workers, servicemen, transiently in the cities and towns, or not, it comes at a time when the company is in a less than glamorous condition. There are only a few good dancers left in it, and a very few distinguished ones. The active repertoire is weak. Some of the standard works are crying out for a generous ration of new clothes.

Oddly enough, the hit of the season, "Rodeo," which was given three performances, has scarcely a ballet pas in it. It is made up largely of American square dances, pantomimic and modern movement. It is American to the core.

* * *

Bronislava Nijinska's "Snow Maiden," presented for the first time here Friday night, proved to be a charming fairy ballet. The directing hand of the great choreographer of "Les Noces" was felt in her treatment of the ancient folk tale rooted deep in the Russian earth, her handling of the peasant sequences. Rostova was a Spring of vernal freshness and beauty, seeming literally to float on air; Krassovska, an attractive if incompletely defined Snow Maiden; and Yousekvitch, as her mortal lover, brought all his taste, intelligence, and effortless skill to the role.

The music used is selected from Glazounoff's works, including "Les Saisons" and the "Autumn Bacchanale" that Pavlova used to dance. Less saccharine musical support would have been found in Rimsky's opera, "Snegourotchka." Boris Aronson's Snowflake costumes were not wholly satisfying, though his peasant attire was colorful and right. But the work can stand on the individuality of its choreography and profound feeling for the theme.

"Magic Swan," also on Friday night's bill, is a re-staging by Alexandra Fedorova of the third act of "Swan Lake," the four-act "Lac des Cygnes" of Marius Petipa. In the involved plot of the full ballet, the ballerina has the double role of Odette, the white swan, to put it briefly, and Odile, the black one. Danilova was Odile in this scene of divertissements for the display of techniques and national dances in an atrociously rococo setting, and she did not seem particularly happy in the part. It is not a happy ballet.

Another novelty, making its first Boston appearance Saturday evening, was Fokine's "Les Elfes," to Mendelssohn music, part of which is taken from the "Overture to a Midsummer Night's Dream" and part from the Violin Concerto, the solo ably played by Miss Joan Field. This is very early Fokine, and with all the greater works among the 70 which remain with us as a monument to his memory, there is little reason for restoring it today.

* * *

It was 10 years ago that the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo first came to the United States with the young "prodigy" ballerinas, Toumanova, Baronova, and Riabouchinska, with Massine and Danilova, and others whose names were or have become famous. This company, headed by Col. W. de Basil, divided in 1937 into Massine's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and de Basil's section, now known as the Original Ballet Russe. In 1940 a third large company began as an American organization and eventually became more or less Russianized. There has since been a continual interchange of personnel among these companies, as well as acquisitions from other sources.

'Men in Shadow'

Colonial Theater, Boston—Max Gordon presents for the first time in America a drama, "Men in Shadow," by Mary Hayley Bell, directed by Roy Hargrave, setting designed and lighted by Frederick Fox. Feb. 22 to March 6, 1943. The cast:

Moy	Joseph De Santis
German Captain	Peter von Zerneck
German Lieutenant	Peter Knego
Cherie	Michelette Burani
Kenny	Everett Sloane
Polly	Francis de Sales
Commando Soldier	Guy Spaull
Lew	Roy Hargrave
Mordan	Dean Harens
Enshaw	Ernest Graves
German Sergeant	Martin Brandt
German Corporal	Michael Ingram
German Soldier	Wesley Adams

Violent Melodrama Shows Underground Work in France

By L. A. Sloper

Max Gordon's new production, "Men in Shadow," is a tough melodrama about the underground fight against the Nazis in France. It spares nothing in the way of violence. In the first act a flier's broken legs are set while he screams curses, and the action takes place well downstage. In the second act there are three killings on the stage, one of them particularly brutal in method and again close to the footlights. The lines are liberally spiced with profanity and ribaldry.

The argument for the use of such brutality and bad language in a play of this type is of course that they are realistic. It is contended that saboteurs are not gentle people and that their talk is rough, and that therefore in presenting them on the stage it is artistically justifiable to show them as they are. It is further pleaded that since the fighters who are forced underground are compelled to resort to such tactics, it is only fair that we whom they are defending should share vicariously the horrors of their experiences.

* * *

These arguments are very plausible; they are also fallacious. No doubt the underground battlers undergo such trials, and even worse; no doubt the talk of some of them is profane and indecent; and no doubt the author believes that by presenting such scenes and such language she is bringing home to the public the nature and the significance of the war.

But in the first place it is impossible to present either the action or the language as they actually occur; and in the second, the attempt to represent instead of to suggest the actuality defeats its purpose. The horrors shock the spectator, but shock is a theatrical, not a dramatic device, and it very quickly loses its effect, leaving only a sense of distaste.

Comparison is not criticism, but one cannot help recalling such war plays as "Journey's End" and "The Moon Is Down," for example. There the dreadfulness of battle, in the one case, and the frightfulness of the Nazi terror, in the other, were conveyed with dramatic insight and restraint. The result was that those plays were tragedies, not melodramas, and the spectator was stirred not only to horror but to understanding, sympathy, and faith in the unconquerable human spirit.

There is some effort in "Men in Shadow" to bring out the same cleansing truth, but it is all in conversation. The protagonist of the piece describes the plans of the underground and forecasts ultimate victory over the forces of evil; but this confidence seems superficial and superimposed rather than a natural outgrowth of character.

There are also technical flaws in the play. The action takes place in the loft of an old mill adjoining a farmhouse on the French coast. Some American and English aviators have been forced down and have remained to fight as saboteurs. Another American flier is brought in disabled. German soldiers come and go, and a German spy posing as an English flier is caught and slain.

* * *

Much of the action depends upon the use of a trap door to the roof, reached by an acrobatic feat. This trap door the German officers are much too easily persuaded to pass over, although it is fairly evident that it offers a means of escape over the roof. The German spy is much too obvious in his persistent questioning of the pointedly uncommunicative Americans; he would not so give himself away. At the end, when the saboteurs escape to the roof their rejoicing seems premature, since it is doubtful whether they can get away, with the locality now full of German troops.

Moreover, the play sags badly in the last act. The first two acts are full of violent action, and the second has a good deal of humor and some well-sustained tension. The last falls off into talk; and when the leader of the saboteurs, giving up hope of the return of his friends from an expedition, attempts to hoist the disabled man through the high trap door, the situation becomes bathetic.

The performance is on the whole commendable, but it suffers from the jitteriness of the acting of Roy Hargrave, the principal character. Here again, it may be argued that in the circumstances the character would be jittery. That is true, but in this case the jitteriness is in the acting, and is not communicated.

Ernest Graves as the German spy was the most persuasive of the players. Everett Sloane contributes some good comedy, and there are helpful performances by Joseph de Santis, Michelette Burani, and Francis de Sales.

Suzari and the Children

The Suzari Marionettes gave their first performance Saturday morning at the Fine Arts Theater. They gave it before a practically perfect audience, because it consisted almost entirely of children—and little children, too, not their scornful elders who go to school and learn facts. Little children who had to be helped off with their winter coats so that they might fold and sit on them, thus raising themselves a little higher in their seats; children who chattered and clapped and shouted injunctions at Pinocchio; children who breathed heavily across the shoulders of encumbering grown persons in the audience, children who climbed sometimes into their laps, trustingly, unaware of possible adult prejudices against wet overshoes and little sticky mittens.

Children and their escorts, fortunately, knew the story; so that it didn't matter that the theater was filled with clamor. The children greeted the whale with cheers, roared with approval of the Fox and the Cat and the jolly coachman; it was no surprise to them that Pinocchio became triumphantly a real little boy in the end. And even the grown-ups were so well posted that they could help with explanations if called upon; which they seldom were.

The customary classical calm of the Fine Arts Theater was ruffled by a seething mass of young America all decked out in best bib, tucker, and snow-suits for the holiday morning performance of the Suzari Marionettes, in a program of "Peter and the Wolf" followed by variety turns.

The recorded music of Prokofieff, together with the voice of the raconteur, gave the authentic color to Peter's adventures with his human, bird, and animal friends. If the youthful appraisers had wished to be academic they might have decided that while the principal puppet's own movements were beautifully co-ordinated to express exactly what the puppet was thinking — assuming marionettes do think—some of his colleagues too frequently lapsed into movements that expressed nothing in particular. This was partly due to the difficulty of articulating puppets with a Prokofieff score, although it does not explain indeterminate moments of the dancer and the juggler.

But it so happened that nothing was further from the thoughts of the young connoisseurs than to be academic. They probably understood the destructive effect of cold, unemotional criticism upon art. They had a thoroughly good time with Suzari and his tribe.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow." by Mary Haley Bell. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert-Copley—"Pygmalion." by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Program of compositions by students from the classes of Mlle. Boulanger. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou — "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Esquire—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Betty Hutton. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

Exeter—News and March of Time. 2, 5:30, 9. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:05. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:40, 4, 7:50.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore — "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2:30, 5:30, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:35.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News. 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Modern—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Gloria Dickson. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:30, 9:40. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston — "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 9:10, 11:45 a. m., 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25.

Scollay—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9:20. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—One Day of War, Russia, 1942." "The Spirit of West Point." "Army Chaplain," "Edgar Kennedy Comedy," "Unusual Occupations," "South American Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden. 12:56, 4:04, 7:02, 10:10. "The Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Gloria Dickson. 11:30 a. m., 2:38, 5:36, 8:44.

Telepix—"March of Time," "South American Sports," "Puppetoon," "Visit to the Bronx Zoo," "Vaudeville Acts," "Hero of World War II," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:35, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55. "Jail House Blues," Anne Gwynne, Robert Paige. 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 3:55, 6:20, 8:50.

Tremont—"Bambi." 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15.

Uptown—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 1, 4:35, 8:10. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 2:25, 6:10, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Gentleman Jim," Erroll Flynn. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston—Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Spirit of Stanford," M. Chapman, F. Albert. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Molly, Edgar Bergen. "Pacific Rendezvous, Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grabie, John Payne. "Manila Calling." 2, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson, Julie Bishop

Coolidge Corner: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche.

Cleveland Circle: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

University: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portkan. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones.

Codman: "George Washingtnn Slept Here," Jack Benney, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Sintown," Constance Bennett. 3:36, 7, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 8:25.

Park: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Bambi." 2, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:35, 4:45, 7:55.

Mystic: "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Pittsburgh," Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:20, 8:15.

Strand: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Heddy Lamarr. 3:20, 8:25. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. 2:10, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:05, 7, 9:45. "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 3:20, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Counter Espionage," Warren William.

Fellsway: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Bambi." "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Brian Granville. 2, 8.

Strand: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. 2, 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Donna Reed. 2, 8.

Strand: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 2-11.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Molly, Edgar Bergen. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bambi." 2:08, 7:53. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean Robert Paige. 3:39, 9.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Iceland." Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Not a Ladies' Man." Fay Wray. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." Virginia Bruce. James Ellison. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Palm Beach Story." 3:15, 6:10, 9:10. "Flying Fortress," Richard Grene. 2, 5:7:50.

WELLELEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bambi." "Nightmare." Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "The World at War."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c TILL 1 P. M.
DOORS OPEN
Orpheum 9:15 A.M. State 11:15 A.M.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE
LEWIS with MICKEY STONE • ROONEY
Cecilia PARKER — Ann RUTHERFORD
ESTHER WILLIAMS
— plus —
"POWER OF THE PRESS"
Gloria Dickson Lee Tracy
State Only—Louis Weir at Organ

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd and FINAL WEEK
A TEMPEST OF THRILLS
"Arabian Nights"
IN TECHNICOLOR
JON HALL • MARIA MONTEZ
CO-HIT
"STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE"
LEON ERROL
TONITE at 10!
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Sat. Eve.,	Feb. 27—AIDA
Sun. Mat.,	Feb. 28—LA TRAVIATA
Mon. Eve.,	March 1—CARMEN
Tues. Eve.,	March 2—RIGOLETTO
Wed. Eve.,	March 3—FAUST
Thurs. Eve.,	March 4—CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI
Fri. Eve.,	March 5—LA BOHEME
Sat. Mat.,	March 6—MARTHA (in English)
Sat. Eve.,	March 6—IL TROVATORE
Sun. Mat.,	March 7—LA TOSCA
Sun. Eve.,	March 7—LA TRAVIATA

EVES. AND SUN. MATS. TAX INCL.
Orchestra, 1st 12 rows, $2.20; balance, $1.65. Orchestra Circle, $1.65. Balcony, 1st 5 rows, $1.65; balance, $1.10. 2d Balc., 1st 5 rows, 85c, Balance, 55c.
SATURDAY MAT., MARCH 6
Orchestra and Orch. Circle, $1.65. Balcony, 1st 5 rows, $1.10; balance, 85c. 2d Balcony, 55c.

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL — 2 WEEKS BEFORE B'WAY
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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, Boston
Thursday, February 25, at 8:30 P. M.
Second Concert of the
Boston Society of Early Music
Music by Leclair, Couperin, Bach, Handel and Rameau
Sylvia Marlowe (harpsichord)
Georges Laurent (flute)
Alfred Zighera (Viola da gamba)
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"

Allies Rally to Halt Rommel Tank Attack in North Africa

Continued from Page 1

miles west of the Tunisian-Algerian border, a Nazi column of 40 tanks, motorized infantry, and mobile guns ran into a heavy American fire on the road winding past the Djebel Hamma.

Bombed by continuous relays of American warplanes and shelled by American guns, this column late Monday turned back toward its sally port after suffering a "considerable number" of casualties and losing many tanks.

The employment of 40 tanks in this jab represented a two-fold increase of the force with which Marshal Rommel first was reported to have launched the attack toward Tebessa.

American Planes Batter Germans

United States Twelfth Air Force fighters and bombers attacked the Kasserine bottleneck all day Monday, participating in more than 20 missions. Boston bombers destroyed at least 6 Nazi tanks and 10 trucks and left many other vehicles blazing, while a large formation of Lightning fighters poured devastating cannon fire into trucks, guns, and troops trying to move forward through the twisting valley to reinforce Marshal Rommel's spearheads.

Airacobras also were thrown into the heavy air counteroffensive.

A vital bridge near the gap also was attacked by a formation of Mitchell twin-motored bombers but clouds prevented observation of results.

No specific report on the activities of the ground forces of the British Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, last announced attacking outposts of the Mareth Line in Southern Tunisia, was made.

The British War Office in London said the Eighth Army's operations in Tunisia would no longer be covered in communiqués from Cairo since these actions were a part of the command covered by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa.

A part of the North African communiqué referring to patrol actions "in all other sectors" possibly was intended to cover activities in the southern sector.

Invasion Near?

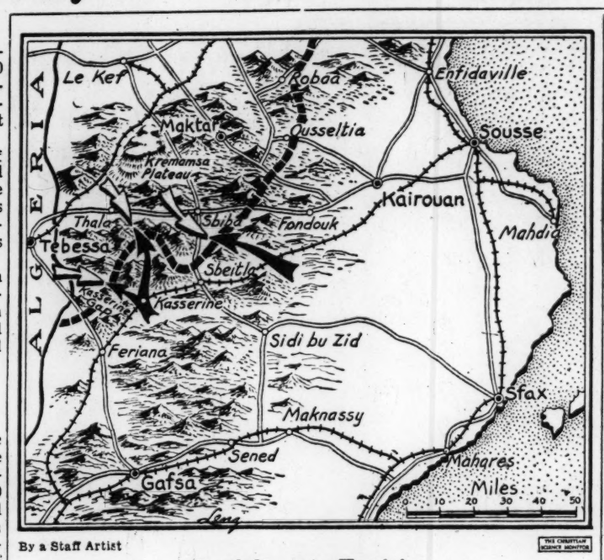
Nazis Note Activity On British Coast

A Le Havre dispatch to the Tribune de Genève reported that Nazi aerial reconnaissance over Britain led to the belief "we are on the eve of an English attempt of unsuspected audacity."

Just what the attempt might be was not indicated in this dispatch, but the quotation may have been intended to refer to a possible invasion thrust across the English Channel or North Sea.

The dispatch said Nazi fliers were "singularly intrigued by enormous preparations at certain ports" and intensive road traffic, along with unusual activity in industrial areas.

It was because of these preparations that German authorities recently decided to renew air raids upon Britain, the dispatch reported.



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Tunisia

Black arrows indicate main points of German attack in Tunisia; white arrows show points of Allied resistance. Broken line indicates approximately the present course of the battleline.

850 Lost at Sea:

Two Allied Vessels Torpedoed in Atlantic

More than 850 persons were reported "known dead or missing" in the worst loss-of-life sea disaster of the war. All of them presumably perished in the torpedo-sinking of two passenger-cargo ships in the North Atlantic early this month.

The Navy's story of how the two American ships, carrying military personnel and civilian war workers overseas, were sunk in a four-day period left little hope that those unaccounted for could have survived the seasonally stormy North Atlantic gales.

Although no mention of the weather was included in the announcement, there was speculation that violent February seas might have hindered the launching of lifeboats. Heavy fatalities also were attributed in part to the speed with which each ship was said to have sunk—within 30 minutes of the attack time.

Most of the casualties were Army and Navy officers and men, or members of the Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Striking under cover of night in both cases, the sub assaults claimed more than 600 killed or missing in first torpedoing a ship with more than 900 aboard, including the crew. About 500 were aboard the ship attacked four days later and of these more than 250 were listed as lost.

The ships were privately owned vessels not under direct control of either the Army or Navy, but Navy spokesmen did not say whether they were traveling in convoy or alone. Nor did they announce the ships' names.

Total victims of the first sinking topped the estimated toll of 500 persons who perished after the Philippine steamer Corregidor struck a mine near Manila Bay on Dec. 17, 1941—the nearest approach to the new disaster.

Argonaut Lost:

Largest U. S. Sub Sunk in Pacific

America's largest submarine, the 2,710-ton Argonaut, has been sunk in action in the South Pacific with the probable loss of 102 lives—but a companion submarine exacted swift venegance by sinking two of the heavily escorted Japanese transports the Argonaut had been stalking.

The Argonaut itself, before it received a mortal wound, had sent a torpedo crashing into an enemy destroyer with unknown result.

The transports, one of 10,000 tons and the other of 7,000 tons, were sunk within two hours after the Argonaut had gone down off the southeast coat of New Guinea. The action occurred more than a month ago.

A Washington Navy communiqué Sunday said the Argonaut had failed to return from patrol operations and must be presumed to be lost but did not give the location of the Argonaut at the time it was last heard from.

The two transports sunk and the other troopship in the convoy apparently were highly prized by the Japanese and possibly contained high-ranking officers for they were escorted by six destroyers and by aircraft.

Commander Leon J. Huffman, Submarine Division Commander at Pearl Harbor fleet headquarters here, said the Argonaut was on offensive patrol against enemy shipping and intercepted a Japanese convoy not far from Rabaul, New Britain, apparently bound from Lae, New Guinea.

The Argonaut, sixth American submarine announced as lost in the war and the fourth lost by combat operations in the Pacific, originally was a mine-layer but later was fitted with new engines to give it the high speed of fleet submarines. The submarine was on patrol duty in the Pacific when the war started and since then had carried out notable operations which remain official secrets.

Published records gave the Argonaut the distinction of being the largest submarine in the world. It was 381 feet long and carried six torpedo tubes and two six-inch guns.

Submarines:

Navy Reports Sinking Of Two Axis Craft

The United States Navy announced the sinking of a German submarine in the Atlantic and a Japanese submarine in the Pacific and Secretary Frank Knox said that every available weapon is being used to bring the Atlantic U-boat menace under control.

Mr. Knox told a press conference that generally speaking losses of United Nations merchant ships in the Atlantic have been much lower in the past three months but the submarine, he declared, "most emphatically still is a very grave menace."

The two sinkings, the Secretary said, are not isolated cases but of other subs believed to have been successfully attacked at least a percentage would have to be classified only as "probably sunk." The Navy still declines to issue the total number of enemy subs destroyed or believed to be destroyed, for security reasons.

The Secretary said he is sure that despite the U-boats being destroyed the Germans are building them faster than they are losing them.

In the present situation, he added, "there is nothing on which to predicate any sanguine hopes for early stoppage or cure of the menace."

"We need to press just as hard as ever for construction of destroyers and escort vessels," he said.

Of the two enemy submersibles announced as having been destroyed, the German U-boat was sunk in a fight with a destroyer in the Atlantic while the Japanese was wrecked by the crew of an American merchant vessel which it had torpedoed.

Both actions were at night. The destroyer had one torpedo fired at it but dodged. The Pacific encounter did not start until the submarine's first torpedo, fired without warning, hit the heavily loaded merchantman.

The Japanese submarine skipper, the Navy said, "made one mistake—it proved to be his last."

Immediately after the torpedo hit, he surfaced has craft and sent a shell from his heavy deck gun over the forward gun mount of the merchantman. The range was only 200 yards, but the Japanese missed. The sub then opened up with a machine gun.

Lieut. Charles E. Southern, commanding the vessel's armed guard, opened fire with the after gun.

The guns of the merchantman fired only four shells—all they could obtain quickly from the ammunition boxes which had been jammed by the torpedoing. The four were enough, however, for two were direct hits.

As the sub began to sink and oil and debris spread over the water, Lieutenant Southern and one of his men started two machine guns going and poured over 400 rounds into the sinking vessel.

Convoy Is Victor?

Five Japanese Planes Shot Down

An Allied convoy shot down five of eight attacking Japanese torpedo planes and escaped without receiving a single hit in fighting off a night torpedo attack south of Guadalcanal on Feb. 17.

The convoy was made up of transports and escorting destroyers.

The Japanese attackers tried tactics which were successfully used in sinking the cruiser Chicago but paid the price for attempting the repetition, said an eyewitness account which censorship approved for use.

The Tokyo Radio, heard in London Feb. 20, broadcast a Japanese communiqué which claimed Japanese navy planes sank two destroyers and one large transport in an attack Feb. 17 on escorted convoys near San Cristobal Island, southeast of Guadalcanal.

The Japanese took elaborate pains to illuminate the convoy as they did during the battle off Savo Island Nov. 10 to 14, 1942. Reconnaissance planes had been tracking the convoy all day. When dusk turned into blackness, flares were dropped lighting the ocean like a stage setting. Other flares were dropped which floated outside the edges of our convoy. The Japanese came in. An antiaircraft barrage burst among them, but each came on until it was hit and engulfed in flames.

"The destroyer screen," the eyewitness said, "would pick up the planes and let off a burst of withering fire. Our fire was so terrific there were five telltale fires on top of the water at one time, marking the end of as many Jap planes.

"Meantime the entire convoy kept up a previously arranged battle movement, twisting and turning in order to offer as poor a target as possible.

"No torpedoes got home and the battle was over within 15 minutes."

South Pacific:

Japanese Bases Get Heavy Bombing

Fifteen tons of bombs, including some 1,000-pounders, were dropped on Malahang Airdrome and nearby villages in the Lae area of New Guinea Monday as Allied planes made a wid offeunsive sweep over New Guinea, New Britain, the Solomons, and the Admiralty Islands, an Allied communiqué said.

"Our 1,000-pound bombs caused the heaviest destruction in the light village construction and many large fires were started," the communiqué said.

The raid against Japanese installations in the Lae area was described as "a strong, co-ordinated attack," and the bombers were escorted by long-range fighters.

In the Buin-Faise region of the Solomons, large fires were started at two enemy airdromes, the air field at Lorengau in the Admiralty Islands and surface ships in the harbor there were attacked by a heavy reconnaissance unit, the coniqué said.

Rabaul, New Britain, took another pounding as heavy bombers attacked Lakunai airdrome and shore installations at the north end of the harbor, it was announced. The airport at Gasmata also was attacked.

Small formations of Japanese planes made a light raid on Port Moresby Monday night, but the communiqué said no damage or casualties were caused.

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By a Staff Artist

March of Soviet Conquest

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance. Shaded area is that section of Russia regained by the Soviet forces since the opening of their counteroffensive last fall.

Plane Missing:

25 Officers Feared Lost in Atlantic

The United States War Department announced that one American officer was known to have perished and 25 members of the American and British air forces were missing in an Army transport plane last reported over the South Atlantic Jan. 18.

The body of Maj. Arthur Mills was washed ashore in a life raft on the coast of Brazil, near Natal, and personal property of some of the others was found in the raft.

Previously announced by the Department as "missing on active service," were Col. Douglas C. MacKeachie, former President of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company and recently purchasing officer for the European theater of operations, and Lieut. Col. Russell Reed Brunner.

Russia:

Soviet Is Pushing Toward Novorossisk

Russian troops pushing down the railroad from Krasnodar toward the Black Sea port of Novorossisk have advanced through Kholmskaya into the village of Akhtyrskaya, only 25 miles from the sea, the Russians announced.

The communiqué recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London said the Red Army also was pressing its offensives west of Rostov, southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and in the Krasnoarmeisk area in the Donets Basin, and west of Kursk.

It was the third successive communiqué which omitted mention of the Soviet offensive aimed at the Dnieper River from recaptured Krasnograd and Pavlograd, both southwest of Kharkov and within striking distance of major industrial objectives in the Dnieper Valley.

In the area west of Kursk, the communniqué listed the capture of Trostynets, only 32 miles south of Sumy and a path on the railroad toward another important German base at Konotop.

Through the latter city passes the main railway from Moscow to Kiev, which is a major German base on the upper Dnieper River.

The advance bearing on Novorossisk tended further to compress the remnants of the German Army in the Caucasus against a narrow portion of the seacoast in the Taman Peninsula. Flight across Kerch Strait into the German-held Crimea is the only avenue of escape left to these forces.

The communiqué said two towns were captured west of Rostov. Several others fell southwest of Voroshilovgrad, north of Kursk and in the Caucasus west of Krasnodar.

Germans Report Dnieper Fighting

For the first time, the German communiqué mentioned fighting in the Dnieper River region. They said Russian formations had been widely encircled between the Donets and Dnieper and shattered with the loss of 25 Russian tanks. The Soviets were reported attacking south and northeast of Orel in a heavy snow storm. Russian attacks were reported beaten back in the Kuban region and west and northwest of Kharkov.

The Russians who advanced in the Ukraine beyond Krasnograd and Pavlograd to within 34 miles of the German base of Dniepropetrovsk and Poltava were fighting against time as well as the Germans to reach the Dnieper River before the ice becomes too thin to bear mechanized equipment. They already are in the basin of the Dnieper along which many believe the Germans intend to stand.

Midway between Kharkov and Moscow, the Russians were approaching Orel from three directions.

Brig. General Enrico Pezzi, Commander in Chief of the Italian Air Force in Russia, has been killed in action during a flight over enemy territory, the Rome Radio announced in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

WPA Employment Cut to 150,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—WPA employment in the United States has been reduced by 850,000 since December, 1941, says George H. Field, Deputy Commissioner of the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. Field declared in a radio talk over station WNYC Feb. 21, that December, 1941, WPA employment figures of 1,000,000 persons were lowered by December, 1942, to 350,000 persons. Since then a further reduction has brought the current figures to 150,000 he said.

At the same time WPA projects have been terminated in 20 states, Mr. Field said. He added that the WPA, ordered by President Roosevelt to end operations as soon as possible after Feb. 1, has been coping with the problem of disposing of about $20,000,000 of property to other federal projects.

Mr. Field said all projects are to be ended by May 1 except those in Puerto Rico where economic conditions require their continuance until June 30.

Camp Turned Over To U. S. Air Forces

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Camp Griffiss, named in honor of Lieut. Col. Townsend Griffiss of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the first Americans killed in the European theater of operations in the current war, was formally handed over by the British yesterday for use as headquarters of the U. S. Army Air Forces.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney presented the camp, saying: "I hand over to your temporary keeping this piece of England."

Major Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of U. S. air forces in the European theater, formally accepted the field which is one of the reverse lend-lease projects executed by the British.

High Title Sought For Navy Fleet Head

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Establishment of the title "Admiral of the Fleet of the United States Navy" was proposed Feb. 18 by Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine in a Navy-approved bill introduced in the House.

The title, it was explained, was offered primarily so that Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, would take protocol rank comparable to officers of the British and French navies.

Under the legislation, the title—first of its kind in the United States Navy—also would be given hereafter to all officers appointed chief of naval operations.

Once previously a somewhat similar all-inclusive title was set up and given to Admiral George Dewey after the Spanish-American war when he was designated "Admiral of the Navy."

Inflated Occupation Costs Met By More Inflated Vichy Franc

Are the Nazis attempting to make France suffer an inflation similar to that which swept Germany in 1920-23 following French occupation of the Ruhr?

Talk of a day of German revenge often has been heard in National Socialist circles. Today, the Germans are exacting an astronomical "occupation charge" from conquered France—which is forced to pay for it in the only way that remains available—by printing currency.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The reports that, after occupation of Vichy France, Germany imposed a substantial increase in occupation costs have now been confirmed by Nazi spokesmen.

While some months ago, Admiral Jean François Darlan had obtained a reduction in occupation costs from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000 francs daily, today the French people pay not only 500,000,000 francs daily to the Germans, but an additional 35,000,000 francs daily to the Italian occupation authorities. Italy originally had claimed payment of 65,000,000 francs a day.

[The value of the frnac is analyzed later in this article.]

In 2½ years of Nazi occupation, France has been virtually pauperized. The bulk of the French population is on the edge of starvation and France's economic life is increasingly paralyzed. Month after month, an additional number of French factories are closing down because they lack fuel and raw material and their unemployed workers are shipped to Germany. How, then, can France afford to pay supplementary occupation costs amounting to 85,000,000,000 francs a year, increasing the entire charge of occupation payments to the enormous amount of almost 200,000,000,000 francs a year?

Occupation Costs

France could never hope to cover even part of the occupation costs by regular tax receipts. Total revenues of the French State for 1943 have been estimated at 102,000,000,000 francs, while 128,000,000,000 francs is allocated for regular expenses. The ordinary French budget, which does not include occupation payments, already shows a deficit of 26,000,000,000 francs. Last year, the deficit was as high as 33,000,000,000 francs. The French, from the begining, knew that the enormous occupation payments would lead France to inflation.

In order to fill Germany's financial requests, the French State, from the first, had to borrow money—either from the public by means of Treasury bonds or from the Bank of France, which printed billions of new bank notes.

In the first months after the defeat, French banks and the general public were willing to invest funds in state securities and actually subscribed more than 100,000,000,000 francs to State loans and Treasury bonds. But Treasury operations have been increasingly less successful during 1942 and 1943. Prof. H. Lauffenburger, authority on French economic affairs, states in an article published in Paris in August, 1942, that "the French State has been unable to absorb by means of Treasury bonds the additional purchasing power which it distributed through his extraordinary budget [which comprises mainly occupation payments]." Up to January, 1943, the French State had borrowed more than 200,000,000,000 francs from the Bank of France to meet the costs of occupation.

As the result of Germany's enormous financial claims, French currency circulation has gone up by leaps and bounds. French printing presses work day and night to furnish additional currency. From 174,000,000,000 francs in June, 1940, French bank-note circulation went up to 375,000,000,000 francs by the end of 1942.

Currency circulation soon will have reached 400,000,000,000 francs.

Fast Turnover

While the volume of circulating currency has expanded greatly, the velocity of circulation also has increased. The French population is anxious to convert its inflated money into whatever commodities can be obtained.

Increase in volume and velocity of circulation have affected greatly the actual purchasing power of the franc. Official prices of food and raw materials, Professor Lauffenburger points out, have gone up 5 to 20 per cent, while the prices of finished goods increased by 20 to 100 per cent. Yet official price statistics are likely to conceal the actual situation. Vichy authorities admit that today more than one third of all economic transactions are concluded on the "black market," where prices are 5 to 10 times as high as the official ceiling prices.

The Vichy franc, worth roughly 2 United States cents in 1940, declined to two-thirds of a cent during 1941. Today, quotations on the "black" dollar market which French authorities have been unable to suppress reveal that the actual value of the franc is as low as one fifth or one sixth of a cent. In the month following the occupation of Vichy France by German troops, the price of gold (Louis d'or) on the "black market" has increased by 50 per cent, according to Swiss newspapers.

Nazis Get More—on Paper

In the armistice treaty of June, 1940, France bound itself to pay an amount in francs which at that time could be evaluated at $8,000,000 a day or $3,000,000,000 a year. Today the Nazis are receiving 500,000,000 instead of 400,000,000 francs daily, but the actual value of the French tribute probably has declined from $8,000,000 to less than $1,000,000 a day.

The tremendous rise in French prices explains why in recent weeks, the Germans, despite France's nominally increased occupation payments, had to draw heavily from their account with the Bank of France. Germany's credit account with the Bank, which amounted to more than 60,000,000,000 francs in 1942, now has gone down to 20,000,000,000 francs.

Destruction of France's economy and currency may have fulfilled Hitler's dreams of revenge, but it has proved to be a very bad business for the Nazi overlords. They may continue to press the French and obtain nominally higher occupation payments, but France will pay in an increasingly inflated currency the actual purchasing power of which is always tending toward a new low.

Brief Time Remains in Burma For Allied Land Operations

Continued from Page 1

ically impossible. Operations by land are therefore limited to the months between November and March.

The idea that we may expect any sudden seizure of the Burma Road is fantastic. When the time comes regular amphibious operations will no doubt be launched; and we may expect to see a campaign not unlike that in Mesopotamia of World War I. It is well to remember that before Turkish resistance in Mesopotamia was finally broken the feeding strength of the British Expeditionary Force had risen to 500,000.

The Japanese are reported to have not more than about 100,000 men in Burma; and their heavy shipping losses may make the sending of large reinforcements precarious; so the task of turning the Japanese out of Burma may not make such heavy demands on British manpower as the Turks made upon it in 1918. On the other hand, in Mesopotamia the British were able to land unopposed; in Burma they must expect to have to force a landing against fierce opposition.

I am not doubting that the Burma Road eventually will be freed; but let no one think that it will be a quick or easy task.

Salvage Crews Work To Lift Sunk 'Clipper'

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 23 (AP)—Salvage crews worked at the bottom of the Tagus River today, attempting to lift the shattered hulk of the Yankee Clipper, which crashed yesterday at the end of a flight from New York.

Twenty of the 39 persons aboard the great flying boat were killed when it caught fire and smashed into the water.

Pan American Airways said the crash was the first accident on its trans-Atlantic service since it was established on May 20, 1939.

In a statement, Pan American said that since its trans-Atlantic service started, "1,225 flights have been made to and from Europe, and more than 44,000 passengers and 2,500,000 pounds of mail have been carried without incident." This amounted, the Company added, to an accumulated total of 6,600,000 flight miles.

Story of the crash from Lisbon identified the flying boat as the Yankee Clipper—the same craft that inaugurated Pan American's trans-Atlantic service in a flight from Port Washington, N. Y., to Horta.

The Yankee Clipper, Pan American records showed, had flown more than 1,000,000 miles in more than 240 crossings of the Atlantic. It was the first flying boat to carry mail over the trans-Atlantic southern route and was the first commercial plane to make a round trip between New York and Bermuda in a single day. It also carried passengers and mail over the northern route.

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Points Made by Stalin In Order to Red Army

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The address of Premier Joseph Stalin to the Red Army on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its first baptism by fire, as reported here was in part as follows:

"A quarter of a century has passed since the Red Army was created. It was created for a struggle against foreign invaders striving to enslave our country.

"In 1918 to 1921, in a stubborn struggle against foreign invaders, the Red Army defended the honor, freedom and independence of our Soviet motherland and defended the right of the peoples of our country to build their lives as our great Lenin taught.

"For two decades the Red Army guarded the peaceful and constructive labor of the Soviet people. The people of our country have never forgotten the encroachment on our land and have constantly cared for the strengthening of the might of the Red Army and have provided it with first-class military and technical equipment and lovingly reared cadres of Soviet fighters.

"The Red Army is an army defending the peace and friendship between the peoples of all countries.

Built for Defense Only

"It was not created for the purpose of conquest of foreign countries, but to defend the frontiers of Soviet land. The Red Army has always respected the rights and independence of all peoples.

"But in June, 1941, Hitlerite Germany perfidiously attacked our country, rudely and foully violating the nonaggression agreement, and the Red Army found itself compelled to launch a campaign to defend its native land against the German invader and to drive him from the borders of our country.

"Since that time the Red Army has become an army of deadly struggle against the Hitlerite troops, an army of avengers of the violation and debasement perpetrated by the German fascist scoundrels against our brothers and sisters in the occupied districts of our native land.

"The Red Army is meeting the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence at a decisive moment in the patriotic war against Hitlerite Germany and its accomplices, the Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians and Finns.

"Twenty months have passed since the Red Army began to wage its heroic struggle, unexampled in history, against the invasion of the German fascist hordes.

Whole Weight of War

"In view of the absence of a second front in Europe the Red Army alone is bearing the whole weight of the war.

"Nevertheless the Red Army has not only stood firm against the onslaught of the German fascist hordes but has also in the course of the war become a menace to the Fascist army.

"During the hard battles in the summer and autumn of 1942 the Red Army barred the way to Fascist hopes. Our people will remember for all time the heroic defense of Sevastopol and Odessa, the stubborn battles before Moscow and in the foothills of the Caucasus, in the Rzhev area and before Leningrad and the most magnificent warriors in history who fought at the walls of Stalingrad.

"In these great battles our valiant Red Army men, commanders and political workers covered the military banners of the Red Army with eternal glory and laid firm the foundation for victory over the German fascist army.

"Three months ago, troops of the Red Army began the offensive on the approaches to Stalingrad. Since then the initiative in military operations has remained in our hands and the temper and strength of the blows of the offensive operation of the Red Army have never weakened.

"Today the Red Army, in difficult winter conditions, is advancing over the front extending 1,500 kilometers and almost everywhere is achieving successes.

Soviet Forces Stronger

"In the north, before Leningrad, on the central front, on the approaches to Kharkov, in the Donets Basin, at Rostov, on the shores of the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea the Red Army is delivering blow after blow on the Hitlerite troops.

"The beginning of the massed drive of the enemy from Soviet lands has begun.

"What changes have taken place during these three months? Whence these serious failures of the Germans? Where lies the cause of these failures?

"The relations of forces on the Soviet-German front have changed. The fact is that fascist Germany is becoming ever more and more exhausted and weaker while the Soviet Union is more and more developing its reserves and becoming ever stronger. Time is working against fascist Germany.

"Hitlerite Germany, which forces the war industry of Europe to work for it, until recently had superiority against the Soviet Union in technical equipment and first and foremost in tanks and planes. It is here that she had the advantage. But during the 20 months of war the situation has changed.

"Thanks for the self-sacrificing labor of the working men and women engineers and technical experts in the war industry of the U. S. S. R., the production of tanks and guns has increased during the period of the war.

Enormous German Losses

"During this time the enemy has suffered enormous losses on the Soviet-German front in war material, particularly in tanks, planes and guns.

"In three months of the offensive of the Red Army in the winter of 1942-43 alone the Germans lost over 7,000 tanks, 4,000 planes, 17,000 guns and large quantities of other war material.

"Of course the Germans are endeavoring to cover these losses, but this will not be so easy to do as no little time would be required for the enemy to be in a position to make up for these enormous losses in war material. Meanwhile, time will not wait.

"Hitlerite Germany began the war against the U. S. S. R. having a numerical superiority of troops mobilized and ready for battle as compared with the Red Army. It was here that she had the advantage.

"In 20 months, however, the situation has changed in this repect also. In defensive and offensive battle, the Red Army since the beginning of the war has put out of commission about 9,000,000 German fascist officers and men, of which no less than 4,000,000 were killed on the field of battle.

Satellites Decimated

"The Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian armies which Hitler had thrown on to the Soviet-German frontier have been completely defeated.

"In the last three months alone, 112 enemy divisions have been routed by the Red Army, 700,000 men have been killed and over 300,000 have been taken prisoner.

"Of course the German command will adopt all measures to cover this colossal loss. But firstly the weak spot in the German Army is the shortage of manpower reserve, in view of which it is unknown from what sources this loss will be made up.

"Secondly, even supposing the Germans scraped together by hook and by crook the necessary number of men, it would require no short period of time to get them together and train them. And time will not wait.

"The Hitlerite Army entered the war against the Soviet Union having almost two years' experience in conducting large-scale military operations in Europe, utilizing for the purpose the most modern means of war. The Red Army, in the first period of the war, naturally had not yet had nor could have had such military experience. It was here that the German Fascist army had the advantage.

"In 20 months the situation, however, has changed in this sphere as well. In the course of the war the Red Army has become a seasoned army. It has learned to smite the enemy for certain, taking into account its weak and strong sides as is demanded by modern military science. Hundreds of thousands and millions of Red Army men have become masters of their weapons, rifles, sabers, machineguns, artillery, mortars, tanks, sapper work and aircraft.

Skill in Leading Troops

"Tens of thousands of commanders of the Red Army have become masters in leading troops. They have learned to combine personal valor and courage with an ability to lead their troops on the field of battle, revoking stupid linear tactics and adopting firm tactics of maneuvering,

"It should not be considered an accident that the command of the Red Army is not only liberating from the enemy Soviet soil but is also not allowing the enemy to leave our soil alive by carrying out operations to surround and wipe out the enemy which can well serve as an example of military skill.

"This undoubtedly is a sign of maturity of our commanders. There is not the slightest doubt that only the correct strategy of the command of the Red Army and the flexible tactics of our commanders who executed it could lead to such outstanding action as the surrounding and wiping out of the enormous Sixth Army of the Germans making up the 330,000 men of Stalingrad.

"In this respect everything is not well with the Germans. Their strategy is defective, since as a general rule it underestimates the strength and possibilities of the enemy and overestimates its own strength.

Germans Depend on Rules

"They apply their tactics in accordance with textbooks, endeavoring to fit events at the front into paragraphs of their regulations. The Germans are accurate and exact in their operations when the situation allows the requirements of their regulations to be carried out. This is where their strength lies. The Germans become helpless when the situation gets complicated and does not 'correspond' with this or that paragraph in their regulations but requires adoption of an independent decision not provided for in the regulations.

"It is here that their main weakness lies. These are the causes which determined the defeat of the German troops and the successes of the Red Army in the last three months.

"It does not follow from this, however, that the Hitlerite Army is finished and the Red Army has now only to pursue it to the western frontiers of our country. To think thus would mean to fall into unwise and harmful self-deception. To think thus would mean to overestimate our own strength, underestimtae the strength of the enemy and to fall into adventurism.

"The enemy has suffered defeat but he is not yet conquered. The German fascist army is experiencing a crisis because of the blows it has received from the Red Army but this does not yet mean that it cannot recover.

Hard Struggle Ahead

"The struggle against the German invaders is not yet ended—it is only developing and flaring up as yet. It would be stupid to suppose the Germans will give up even one kilometer of our land without a struggle.

"The Red Army has before it a severe struggle against the cunning, cruel and as yet strong enemy. This struggle will require time and sacrifices, exertion on the part of our forces and mobilization of our possibilities.

"We have begun the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from German possession, but millions of Ukrainians still are languishing under the yoke of German enslavers. In Byelo-Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, in Moldavia, in Crimea, in Karelia, German invaders and their accomplices still hold sway. Enemy armies have received powerful blows but the enemy is not yet conquered. The German invaders are furiously resisting, are launching counterattacks, are striving to cling to their defense lines and may enter into fresh adventures.

"For the sake of liberation of our country from the hated enemy, for the sake of final victory over the German fascist invaders I order:

"1. Continually to perfect military training and strengthen discipline, order and organization throughout the Red Army and Navy.

"2. Strengthen the blows on the enemy troops constantly and stubbornly and give him no chance to consolidate a defense line, to give him no rest by day or by night, to cut enemy communications, to surround enemy troops and annihilate them if they refuse to lay down their arms.

"3. To fan more extensively the flames of guerrilla warfare in the rear of the enemy, to destroy enemy communications, to blow up railway bridges, to hamper the transport of enemy troops, the transport of arms and ammunition, to blow up and set fire to Army stores, to raid enemy garrisons, to prevent the retreating enemy from burning down our villages and towns, to help the advancing Red Army in all ways and by all means."

Tanks by the Trainload

Associated Press

Destination Undisclosed but on Their Way

This consignment of vital war material is rolling into Canada to be put aboard ships for perhaps England or Russia. Half of Canada's total war production goes to Great Britain, either for its own use or for the Soviets; and direct Canadian shipments to Russia already total more than $1,000,000,000.

Stalingrad to Accept Sword From England

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 23

The Sword of Honor that King George VI plans to present to the City of Stalingrad will be accepted with gratitude, President Kalinin of Russia said today.

His answer to King George's offer was made public by the Soviet radio monitor, which quoted President Kalinin as saying the blade would be accepted as "a symbol of comradeship in arms between the peoples of Great Britain and the Soviet Union."

The most recent Swords of Honor forged in England were in memory of great heroes—Jellicoe, Beatty, and French. Only about a dozen of England's famed swordsmakers remain and one of them will fashion the military tribute of a style used between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Maisky Expects Prompt Allied Results

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky in a stiff followup to Premier Joseph Stalin's warning that "the enemy has not yet been defeated," declared in a speech here today that Russia "expects an early realization of the military decisions taken at Casablanca."

"The sooner Anglo-American forces begin to deliver hard blows against Nazi Germany in Europe, the sooner will Nazi Germany be placed between two powerful hammers knocking at her from east and west, and the sooner will come our common victory and the smaller will be the sacrifice needed for it," Mr. Maisky said in an address opening an exhibition of Russian arts and crafts.

Echoing Mr. Stalin's words, he warned against "optimistic illusions" arising from Red Army successes this winter.

"In some quarters the people are beginning to think that the Germans are already on the run, that victory is just around the corner and that in consequence we can relax a bit and go back to our habits, feelings and interests of peacetime.

"Nothing is more dangerous than this mood."

While granting that the successes of the Soviet Army were "very encouraging," Mr. Maisky pointed out that they were being achieved at a tremendous cost of Russian lives and property.

"It is natural, therefore," he added, "that the U. S. S. R. expects an early realization of the military decisions taken at Casablanca."

Premier Stalin's renewed concern about the lack of a second front in Europe and President Roosevelt's warning "there is no Joshua in our midst" were given prominence in the British press today.

"Recalls Stern Task"

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard, which was among the first of the insistent second front advocates, said Mr. Stalin "recalls us to the stern task" of joint offensive operations with the Red Army "to smash our common enemy. . . ."

"The terrific trial of strength is imminent . . . the moment is near. We must brace ourselves to grasp it—and the chance of victory."

The Evening News emphasized the warnings of the Premier and of the President against complacency and declared that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's "bold and threatening offensive in Tunisia is not a stroke of an enemy who considers himself beaten.

"It is the stroke of an enemy who is fighting cleverly for time and is confident he can use that time to his own advantage."

[President Roosevelt in his Washington Day address in which he scouted false optimism said "others among us still believe in the age of miracles. They forget that there is no Joshua in our midst. We cannot count on great walls crumbling and falling when the trumpets blow and the peoples shout."]

Roosevelt to Stalin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed to Premier Joseph Stalin last night, on behalf of the American people, "our profound admiration" for the Russian Army's "magnificent achievements, unsurpassed in all history."

The President's message was sent on the occasion of the Red Army's 25th anniversary.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that "the Red Army and the Russian people have surely started the Hitler forces on the road to ultimate defeat and have earned the lasting admiration of the people of the United States."

The Red Army is 25 years old today.

Text of Message

The text of the President's message, as given out by the White House, follows:

"On behalf of the people of the United States, I want to express to the Red Army, on its 25th anniversary, our profound admiration for its magnificent achievements, unsurpassed in all history.

"For many months, in spite of tremendous losses in men, supplies, transportation and territory, the Red Army denied victory to a most powerful enemy. It checked him at Leningrad, at Moscow, at Voronezh, in the Caucasus, and finally, at the immortal battle of Stalingrad, the Red Army not only defeated the enemy but launched the great offensive which is still moving forward along the whole front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The enforced retreat of the enemy is costing him heavily in men, supplies, territory, and especially in morale.

Unlimited Sacrifice

"Such achievents can only be accomplished by an army that has skillful leadership, sound organization, adequate training, and above all, the determination to defeat the enemy, no matter what the cost in self sacrifice.

"At the same time, I also wish to pay tribute to the Russian people from whom the Red Army springs, and upon whom it is dependent for its men, women and supplies. They, too, are giving their full efforts to the war and are making the supreme sacrifice.

"The Red Army and the Russian people have surely started the Hitler forces on the road to ultimate defeat and have earned the lasting admiration of the people of the United States."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a statement warmly praising the self-sacrificing devotion of the fighting Russians who have "met and hurled back the picked legions of Nazi Germany."

"It is not the first time in this war nor in history that the aggressor's dreams of world conquest have been shattered by the calm determination of brave men and women," he said.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox also sent a message to Mr. Stalin, the Navy announced today. It said:

"From its comrades in arms in the United States Navy, I transmit to your victorious Red Army not only congratulations for its 25th anniversary but for the decisive defeat of the invading Nazi horde. I salute the day when the Red Army and its comrades of the Soviet Navy shall have driven the enemy beyond the frontiers of Soviet Russia."

Naming Nag 'Adolf' Brings Gestapo Ban

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 23

The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting the Swedish newspaper Trots Allt, said that Heinrich Himmler, head of Hitler's Gestapo, has prohibited the "use of unsuitable names for police horses."

The broadcast said: "The paper finds that it is not commendable to call an old nag Adolf. A Swiss farmer had given his ox the name of Adolf and this created quite a diplomatic situation. It seems this dangerous practice is now found even among the mounted German police."

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission monitor.

Lost Transport Plane Safe in Canada Wilds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—An Army transport plane with 20 persons aboard, missing since Feb. 4, has been located in "a Canadian wilderness area" with all passengers and crew members alive and well, the War Department reported Feb. 20.

The Department said the pilot made a successful forced landing due to bad weather. The only damage was to one of the plane's wingtips.

Since location of the missing ship from the air, food and equipment, including ski landing gear, have been dropped to the crew, which plans to drag a runway and fly the ship out under its own power.

Vichy Warns Rural Frenchmen On Hiding Workers From Nazis

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 23 (AP)—Pierre Laval's Nazi-supported regime in France has threatened punitive action against persons, especially rural residents, who help hide skilled workmen wanted for labor in German factories.

The announcement that reprisals would be taken against anyone helping workers to avoid conscription has created a marked uneasiness, a Lyon dispatch to the Tribune de Génève said. It added that workers fleeing to the country to avoid police appeared to be "more numerous."

Economic life in Paris was reported to be partly paralyzed by "the more and more pressing" campaign to meet a quota of 250,000 workers wanted for Germany. Paris stores, it was said, were forced to furnish several hundred workers and hundreds of girls in the needlework industry were drafted.

Even along the Pyrenees, a Toulouse dispatch said, youths eligible for recruitment were "taking to the bushes" and the guard along the new demarcation line there was said to be most rigid.

View of Vatican

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Office of War Information reported the receipt of a French-language broadcast by the Vatican radio stating that the (Roman) Catholic Church would "never recognize a regime based on forced labor" and on decrees which uprooted populations and dispersed families.

"The broadcast coincided," the Office of War Information said, "with one by the Nazi-controlled Toulouse radio telling the French people that new compulsory labor regulations ordered by the Laval regime call for the transfer of considerable numbers of French youths to German war industries.

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F S T S
F S T S — this is an alphabetical age — ARP, WVS, WRNS, ATS, NAAFI, ENSA —a perfect blizzard of letters has descended upon us—so many indeed that few of us could pass an examination in them. We all know, however, that every group of letters stands for SERVICE — in some branch or other of Britain's war effort. F S T S joins their ranks because it also stands for service—Fifty Shilling Tailors Service—not so important as the others possibly, but still useful in its own way. A first class tailoring service means a well dressed upstanding nation to the end of the fight. When an army becomes ragged—as the Italians did in Libya—it loses its morale. So with civilians. That is why we conceive it our duty to preserve as far as possible the old peace time standards of tailoring for our customers.
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Right to Share Responsibility Will Depend On Attitude of Women, Says Mrs. Skard

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 15

Mrs. Aase Gruda Skard, who writes today's article, is a daughter of Prof. Halvdan Koht, former Foreign Minister of Norway. She was educated in the universities of Norway, France, England and the United States, with child care and education as her specialty. She held positions at Oslo University and Trondheim Teachers' College, was among the leaders in Norwegian women's associations and was editor of the Norwegian Journal of Education. She came to America with her husband, Dr. Sigmund Skard, now with the Library of Congress, and their four children after Norway was invaded.

By Aase Gruda Skard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women's position in society depends not only on the laws, but also on the conventions, the needs and the general setup of the community. A great crisis in a nation's life will necessarily change all these factors, and change women's conditions as well. A war or a revolution is such a crisis.

The first World War gave to women in most countries increased freedom and enlarged participation in community life: right to vote, new positions, and increased education. In Russia the Revolution brought the women up to the same level as the men, both in relation to work and in the civic rights. But the Nazi revolution in Germany meant a step backward for the women. Their rights were restricted, their participation in life limited to "Kinder, Küche, Kirche" (children, kitchen, church).

Changes in the woman's role have always resulted from the growth of democracy. If the democratic goals of equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities for every individual, regardless of sex or race, are realized, then these will automatically convey to the women an improved position. It is therefore a matter of course that everybody eager for women's "emancipation" will give his or her energies to the great world fight for democracy.

But the changes are dependent also on the attitude of the women themselves, their interest and willingness in carrying responsibilities and hardships. The women in my country, Norway, got their right to vote as early as 1907, not only because of the general development of democracy, but also because they demonstrated intensive political interest in the great crisis of 1905 when Norway decided to break away from Sweden. Their interest in political and public matters after that time has been the basis for their continued progress.

Observe Two Trends

We don't know as yet how the present crisis, the war, will affect women's position. Generally we can observe two divergent trends. Which will be the stronger?

On one hand the actual war is mainly fought by men. They are the heroes who conduct the tanks, bombers, and fighters, steer the submarines, man the merchant ships, and protect the convoys. In the Nazi-occupied countries the concentration camps are mainly populated by men, and the great number of executed individuals are men. Mainly men have been conscripted. The result must be that masculine virtues still play first fiddle.

On the other hand, the women show their willingness to share the dangers much more than in any other war. The brave Red Cross nurses, the Waacs, Waves and similar organizations shoulder the important responsibilities given to women in uniform. The Civilian Defense has been organized with women in key positions, carrying hard duties. In Great Britain women have "manned" antiaircraft guns, and from Russia come tales of heroic women snipers. In the Nazi-occupied countries the women take equal part with men in the underground work, the sabotage, and other forms of resistance. In Norway the women teachers struck against the Nazi demands regarding education just as bravely and wholeheartedly as their men colleagues, and they ran willingly the same great risks. In all countries in war, the women demonstrate their abilities and willingness in factories, offices, administrative work, and farming, carrying responsibilities rarely entrusted to them before.

To Maintain Rights

This fact should more than outweigh the predominance of masculinity, and there is reason to believe that many of the rights thus won will be maintained. After all, "the world we want" is the world in peace where the particularly masculine contribution on the fighting fronts does not prevail any more. The men return to share anew the responsibilities of daily peace-life with the women. Their comradeship in war, then, will not be totally forgotten. The work on the home front will also have made the women know the actual conditions in the country just as well, if not better than the men returning from the fight. Consequently, the women should have their say in preparing the life for peacetime.

In many ways, war has made conditions for women's work easier. It has taught us new ways of using all energies of society. Bombing has enforced great programs for taking care of children, and so has the increased use of mothers in war industries. Evacuation brought out conditions of neglect of children, conditions to which any society will refuse to return. Day nurseries, public responsibility for children, and use of trained workers for child-care are measures and attitudes that we will never get away from again. Women have necessarily played the overwhelming part in these programs. They will continue to carry the greater part of it after the war, and consequently take a greater part in official administration.

Family Ties Strong

This does not mean abolishment of home and family life. On the contrary, the experiences of war and evacuation have taught us better than ever how strong the family ties are and how important they are to the children's emotional health. But it means that by organizing the community we are able to give women more freedom of choice. When the soldiers return from the fronts and their military duties, when arms and ammunition factories are closed down and scrap iron becomes scrap once more, we face again the problem of unemployment. We know, however, from painful experiences that the solution of this problem cannot be achieved merely by putting the married women out of professional work. Different and more radical measures must be taken. Of course, a great number of the women will, at peacetime, prefer to return to their homes. But, with the present determination for a more real democracy we will, I hope, manage to give them extended freedom of decision with respect to their vocations, and also open possibilities for combining professional work with home life and children.

Consequently, the professional training and education of women will have to be moved into more adequate channels. Very much depends, however, on the interest the women themselves take in such training, and in the amount of their self-confidence. With equal training, responsibility and work performance, the women will as a matter of justice have to get equal pay as well. This question has already presented itself in the war industries where the situation of crisis enforces a solution in favor of the women. Once equal pay has been established it will be very hard to turn the wheel back again.

Must Broaden Interest

A greater participation in professional work and in community responsibilities will, I hope, lead to increased interest from the women's side in general political matters as well. Again the influence they bring to bear, and the rights they secure, will, to a very high degree, depend on the interest they display in future problems, including postwar planning.

This greater demand on women's mental energy, interests, and efforts may lead us to new standards in the evaluation of the individual woman.

It has already happened in nations where women take a more active and equal part in common life than in this country. This does not mean that they will discontinue being women with feminine traits. But more than now they will be—and should be—evaluated according to their contributions, their work, their character and their attitude towards important problems, instead of being judged by their outward appearance. Then we shall hardly look with the same interest for "Miss U. S. A. of 1950" or "Miss Atlantic City." Good workers, efficient administrators, responsible officials will mean so much more to us.

Freedom and responsibility are the basic words of democracy. Maybe, after this war, we shall have to reverse the order of the words and put responsibility first: Everybody's responsibility for everybody. What we women will wish for ourselves in this world to come, must be the right and opportunity to assume our share of that responsibility.

Fifteenth of 30 articles.

Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Aase Gruda Skard, wife of Dr. Sigmund Skard, and their two sets of twins (left to right), Maalfrid, Aasmund, Halvdan, Torild. The family, now living in Washington, reached this country in December, 1940, when the girls were four and the boys one, having come by way of Sweden, Russia, Siberia and Japan.

Co-operatives Helping to Build New China

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"There was a woman up in northwest China—a great woman—although I do not even remember her name," said Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, who has just returned from a 4,000-mile survey in Free China. Dr. Carpenter is Chairman of the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, and undertook this trip at the request of the Finance Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung.

"This woman," he said, "lived in the caves up near Paoki. Her husband, a former mayor of the town, had been killed by the Japanese. She was a woman of the old type—her feet had been bound—but she was making herself part of this new China which is springing up everywhere.

"Seeing the great need of the refugees who came pouring in constantly, she gathered a group of people together and began her co-operative venture—a weaving co-operative. Her beginning was meek indeed with 30 to 35 young people and a few that were middle-aged. But she began weaving blankets and cloth for the uniforms of the soldiers. While this small group toiled in the caves at the looms, she set thousands of women in the outlying districts to spinning. The spinners fed the looms. On three occasions they were raided and robbed by bandits. During the last foray this woman was seriously hurt. Nearly everything of any value had been stolen. Faced with this third disaster they were about to give up.

Refused To Give Up

"But this woman said, 'No. We still have our looms. We will mend them. We still have our caves. Let us at least earn our food. We will start again.' Last year they turned out thousands of blankets for the army.

"That great woman is typical of the new China. I have seen the Chinese people—men, women and children—literally raising themselves by their bootstraps, finding a way alone out of their difficulties," he said. "This idea of self-help is going forward through the work of the co-operatives. Fifty million refugees in China are at work, taking themselves off relief, building from the bottom up, but building a new China, forging a new kind of economic democracy."

Dr. Carpenter pointed out that this democracy includes very definitely a woman's program. There is a Woman's Federation of the General Federation of Co-operatives under which a four-point program thrives. This begins with education of the women themselves. They are taught cleanliness, child care, the preparation of and necessity for a variety of foods, while the whole question of better womanhood is developed for them.

Education for Children

Education of all children is second on their program. All the children get an education through the co-operative schools, and in many instances women are taught to educate their own children. Schools are held in caves and in little schoolhouses, where these are available, and the children are learning what it means to have slides and swings, basketball and hopscotch just as the children in America. In addition, each of these schools runs its own co-operative store for books and cookies and supplies. The children are taught to manage the store and thus they learn at an early age just how to run a co-operative.

Third, the woman's program includes the teaching of home crafts—embroidery, spinning, weaving, the making of clothes.

Women are entering the field of dramatics, learning to plan plays and entertainments. And how the Chinese love a good laugh! They are always ready to enter into things in the spirit of fun.

"A great new life is developing in China. Great world movements have developed before in the shadow of the great Wall of China," continued Dr. Carpenter. "In my 1,700-mile trip in a truck through this part of China, I saw the old villages and the new ones that are springing up. I shaved by one-candle power, slept in village inns on two boards between chairs, ate the food of the people—and thrived on it, for I was their guest—saw how the people managed with what they had. In all Free China, there are no new parts for trucks, but they carry on. I watched refugees scoop out a hole in the ground with their hands, and call it home. But this represents the past of China.

The New China

"New villages are springing up with better homes and 'new life' improvements. Gutters are cleaned. There are no cesspools. Streets are straight and wide. If a memorial gate—one of the favorite monuments the Chinese used to erect in honor of some great person—conflicts with the road, down comes the gate. It has to go because a new China has come.

"A billion people in Asia! We must find some way to real fellowship with the people of the East, a basis for community of spirit," said Dr. Carpenter. "It took me 64 days to reach China by convoy and air. It took me just six and one-half days to return by air. The first represents the old. The return by air, the new. China is giving up the old, and looking to the new. Her women are standing side by side with her men in this effort. We must find fellowship with them, or we shall never establish a real peace."

Sugaring Time in New England

By Ellis Haller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

About this time of year, Edith can be heard saying under her breath, "You don't suppose Uncle Edgar will forget this year, do you?" For the first sign of spring starts us thinking of our former home in New England, the maple groves, and in particular Uncle Edgar's sugar bush. Ever since we came to a mid-western city seven years ago, Uncle Edgar has sent us a "maple sugar package" including several quarts of syrup and dozens of sugar cakes. The arrival of this box calls for a real celebration.

One of the things a New Englander in the West misses most is the sugaring season. I don't suppose you'd miss it unless you remembered the mild, sunny days of your youth when you went to the sugar bush, helped collect buckets of sap and brought them to the "shanty" where the liquid was boiled down in an open pan into clear, amber syrup. Perhaps you would help "sugar off"—collecting soft snow from the depths of the woods, packing it into wide pans, and ladeling out the thickened syrup to be eaten as it was spread on the snow, half chewy, half crusty.

Come sugar weather, Uncle Edgar and his hired man practically live at the sugar shanty. When there is a good "run," one of them may stay all night, keeping the log fire going under the steaming pans of sap.

Remembering When

As if it were yesterday, I can remember riding the sleigh over snow-covered roads in the maple grove, jumping off every minute or two to fetch buckets of sap from the trees to be dumped into huge barrels. What a pleasure to take a surreptitious draught from the sap-pail!

But about our annual "maple spree." Sometimes it takes the form of a late "brunch" for a few friends. We serve waffles (borrowing an extra waffle-baker so that everyone can be served at once) and sausages.

One year we invited guests to spend an informal evening making maple cream. To do this, one uses new syrup, boiling it until all the water has evaporated. Then it must be stirred. (Hand stirring is the secret of good maple cream, just as it used to be in fine imported candies.) The finished cream is thick, light-colored, and of a texture that will never grain.

On this particular occasion, each of our guests took home a jar of velvety-smooth cream which he had made himself. In the months to come we were to hear how those jars were prized as spreads for waffles, cakes and biscuits.

Sometimes our "spree" takes an even simpler form. Edith makes a batch of maple mousse and we have a few friends in and serve it in the evening. Here's her recipe:

Maple Mousse

3 eggs
2 cups cream
1 cup maple syrup

Heat the syrup and pour over the beaten yolks of eggs, stirring briskly. Whip the cream and whites of eggs separately and fold into the first mixture. Pack in ice and salt (or pour in refrigerator tray) and let stand several hours without stirring. (Chopped nutmeats may be added before freezing.)

Soon after the syrup comes, the family has its own private party. This is just a simple Sunday night supper—scrambled eggs, cocoa, and hot baking-powder biscuits. The latter are served with side dishes of cold syrup, uncooked, just as it comes from the can.

Our children are encouraged to spend some of their leisure in the kitchen, and when Uncle Edgar's package comes they nearly always roll up their sleeves and make maple fudge. This is their recipe:

Maple Fudge

2 cups maple syrup
1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
butter size of walnut

Cook until it forms a soft ball in water. Add nuts (chopped pecans or black walnuts).

Many times, a drop of maple syrup will make the difference between a good dish and an epicurean one. Take baked ham, for example. Try sticking it with cloves, garnishing with orange slices, and basting it with maple syrup during the cooking. Or take your favorite cooked white frosting, add a few drops of maple syrup and then spread it on a white cake.

If you aren't already a connoisseur of things maple, take a day off this spring and visit a sugar bush. Or if that isn't feasible, by hook or crook get some of the new crop of maple syrup. From the moment it arrives, you'll find your mind teeming with new cookery inspirations.

Cook It Overnight

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

We hear a great deal these days about starting your family off to work with an adequate breakfast. We hear much about nutrition and the value of hot cereals. Preparing cereal takes only a few minutes but if the early morning dimness fails to rouse you soon enough, you can cook the cereal overnight on the pilot light of your gas stove! I have tried it with oatmeal, cream of wheat and other types of breakfast food. It works well with all kinds.

The method is simple and sure. All you do is to put the cereal and sufficient boiling water in a heavy covered aluminum pan! This long, slow cooking gives cereal a delightful flavor and does not add to your gas bill. There is no fear of burning, no need of stirring often. If you put the cereal over the pilot light after your dinner dishes are done, it is hot and well-cooked by breakfast time.

S. S. P.

Slicing Her Own Again

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All over the country young housewives are saying, "Well, we will never again have any decent-looking bread on the table. I can't slice bread!" It is all new to them, of course, for many of them not only never have sliced bread, but never have seen anyone else do it.

But all over the country there are, too, many older housewives who are delighted with the new arrangement. They grew up slicing bread in their mothers' kitchens and kept at it later in their own kitchens, thinking no more of it than they did of putting the kettle on to boil.

When ready-sliced bread came on the market it was not especially welcome news to the woman who liked to slice her bread to suit the occasion—wafer-thin for tea and dainty sandwiches, thick for dinner, and medium for other needs. She felt when she made sandwiches from this bread which someone else had sliced for her, that she was turning out something which would be better served to a crowd of hungry workmen rather than to group of tea-time friends.

Bread became a sort of "one for all, and all for one" food, smacking a little of regimented fare. The housewife had grown to think of our bread as a very personal matter. Suddenly someone had taken the matter out of her hands and she must be content with what was given her. But now again the old carving knife is being sharpened up and she is singing in reckless parody, "Slice, lady, slice with care, Slice the bread for the daily fare!"

She had sliced bread so long that the process was almost second nature, and if asked how it is done her first reply would in all likelihood be, "Oh, just slice it!" On second thought, she would realize that there may be a number of small suggestions she could pass along which would be helpful to the little housewife dubiously confronting a whole loaf of bread for the first time. A few Do's and Don'ts might make the task less baffling. These might be some of the hints she would give:

1. Use a knife which is good and strong, with a wide, firm blade. The sharper it is the better. To keep it so, there should be some sort of a knife sharpener always within easy reach.

2. Do not try to slice down through the lovely top crust unless you wish to crush the loaf completely out of shape.

3. Turn the loaf on its side, top crust toward you, and begin at the far right-hand corner.

4. Slice with a gentle but firm sawing movement, back and forth, back and forth, keeping an eye on the evenness and thickness of the slice. It is really a lot of fun!

Since the wrappings are to be less protective than they have been, housewives, old and young, will be reviving the idea of using a cloth around the loaves in the bread box. Old lunch cloths, napkins, any piece of soft material will answer. This has to be tried before one can understand how fresh it keeps the bread and how fragrant.

A further economy can be added by the use of the breadboard at the dining table, bringing the whole loaf to the table on a round or oblong board, and cutting it as needed. Such boards are to be found in the shops or one can be made at home. It may be a decorated one, or a plain one dressed up in a linen or paper doily.

Slicing bread for each one at the table, as it is asked for, seems a simple and beautiful continuation of the old custom used when families and friends spoke of breaking bread together. It is a gesture which goes well with these times when friendliness is blossoming out in so many new ways.

R. M. S.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from
Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Britain Leaves Gandhi's Case In Hands of Indian Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 23—Although the London News Chronicle in an editorial today called upon Prime Minister Churchill to free Mohandas K. Gandhi "as an act of high moral courage at a time when the world's standards of morality are at a very low ebb," there is no evidence that the British Government has any intention of intervening in the dilemma resulting from the Indian Nationalist leader's fast.

The attitude of the authorities here is that the matter is one for the Government of India to deal with. On the whole, there appears to be general agreement with attitude of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, that it is up to Mr. Gandhi to decide whether or not to continue his fast.

As The Times, of London, writes: "All appeals for the unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi have so far ignored the peculiar responsibilities that rigidly bind a government with the war on one of its frontiers and the dilemma created by the original threat of civil disobedience, which meant in practice a strike action against the military security of India and the United Nations."

The feeling in well-informed quarters here is that to give in to Mr. Gandhi's "political blackmail" under these circumstances would not in the least advance the underlying issue of Indian independence.

The British Government considers that it is pledged to the establishment of self-government in India as soon as a necessary minimum of agreement between the various communal groups there makes this possible. The man in the street here backs this pledge 100 per cent, but believes the primary job is to beat the Japanese first.

A grave view at the crisis is certainly taken here, but so far there has been no indication of any readiness to give in to Mr. Gandhi's pressure unless and until he is willing to call off the threat of civil disobedience.

Release of Gandhi Pleaded As 'Step to Reconciliation'

Continued from Page 1

Christian Leader, and the Rev. John McKenzie, British Principal of Wilson College in Bombay, based their appeal on purely humanitarian lines, namely, a desire for preservation of Mr. Gandhi's life and the restoration of good will.

This is not the time, when Mr. Gandhi's life is hanging in the balance, to comment on the large number of commercial magnates at the conference or statements made by one of them.

Nor need one stress the fact that a divorce between capacity for mass leadership on the one hand and political sagacity and statesmanship on the other has been a tragedy in Indian politics for the past 14 years and certainly the past 12 months.

At the moment the important question is whether Mr. Gandhi's life can be saved by efforts here or at Poona.

The reply sent to the conference by the Viceroy stated that the Government's attitude was fully set out in a communiqué on Feb. 10 that no new factor had emerged since that date and as responsibility for the fast rested solely with Mr. Gandhi the decision to end it must also rest with him and not with the Government.

This reply occasioned great disappointment in conference circles. It was decided this afternoon to cable an appeal for Mr. Gandhi's release to Prime Minister Churchill.

A statement issued today by William Phillips, President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, to the effect that discussion was going on between high officials in the United States and Great Britain on some phases of the situation in India has kindled a faint hope that some way out of the present irrational dilemma may be found before it is too late.

An 86-page White Book was issued by the Government of India, apparently designed to fasten responsibility upon Mr. Gandhi and the India Congress Party for the violence which occurred when Mr. Gandhi was arrested last Aug. 9.

In support of the Government's contention that Mr. Gandhi and the Party Congress expected violence to grow out of the Indian nationalist movement, the book quoted from writings by Mr. Gandhi before his arrest:

"I don't want rioting as a direct result (of mass action). If, in spite of all precautions, rioting does take place, it cannot be helped."

Concluding, the White Book said:

"When it has been realized that Mr. Gandhi, the fountainhead of nonviolence, knew perfectly well that the Indian masses were incapable of nonviolence, new light is shed on events of the six months which have elapsed since his August arrest.

"It follows that every reference to nonviolence in forecasts of the forms the movement would take, made by Mr. Gandhi and his Congress disciples and in post-arrest programs and instructions, is nothing more than a pious hope, or at best a mild warning which was known to have no practical value."

The White Book disclosed that the two main railway systems in Eastern India had been put out of action for some time by sabotage.

It quoted Mr. Gandhi as agreeing that railway lines, telephone and telegraph systems could be torn down in accordance with the nonviolence campaign, providing precautions were taken to prevent fatalities.

A number of bulletins were circulated clandestinely by the All-India Congress Party in an attempt to wean native troops away from the British and to discourage recruiting and war contributions, the White Book said.

'Free Gandhi' Urged

MELBOURNE, Feb. 23 (AP)—The executive body of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, representing practically all of the country's union members, cabled Prime Minister Winston Churchill today urging that Mohandas K. Gandhi be released "in the interests of the Indian people."

New Naval Training Program For Officers Starts in July

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—A new college training program designed to produce naval officers on a wholesale basis will be started about July 1, the Navy has announced. Selection of candidates will begin April 2.

There will be no objection, the Navy said, to its uniformed students participating in athletics or any other kind of college activity, including fraternities, "providing such activities do not interfere with their prescribed hours or courses of study."

The Army has laid down a similar policy but officials explaining it said that the academic work would be so heavy and other required activities so extensive that it would be virtually impossible for any individual to find time for extra-curricular interests.

The Navy statement emphasized that while military activities would be subordinated to academic training in the naval college program there would be required physical drills, swimming and setting-up exercises which would absorb much time. It seemed obvious that no exceptions would be made to any of these requirements, without a major change in policy, to permit students to play on college football or other teams. And since all physical fit men in college will be in uniform, the service policies will control athletics.

A total of 334 colleges and universities have been selected by joint Army-Navy action for service classes. The exact number of naval classes to be organized, a spokesman said, will depend on the number of officer candidates. Schools for these classes will be chosen from the 334 as need arises and that over-all total may be increased if it is not sufficient.

Rated as apprentice seamen, the students will be in uniform and draw the pay of seamen; they will be subject to naval discipline. Those who do not make the grade academically will be assigned to other duty, probably at sea.

After the first class beginning July 1, a second group of students will start their studies Nov. 1 and a third group March 1, 1944.

Entrance examinations may be taken by high or prep school graduate 17 to 20 years old as of next July 1 or college students in the same age group who do not meet the technical requirements of a high school diploma. Application forms will be distributed through high schools and colleges.

Students may choose the branch of service they would like to be in and also the college they would like to attend. The Navy will honor these choices where possible but will not be bound by them.

Arkansans Applaud Willkie 'Freedoms'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 23 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie shied away from political talk in four separate speeches here yesterday concluding a four-day visit to Arkansas.

The 1940 Republican standard bearer attracted one of the largest crowds ever assembled in the House Chamber to hear his 20-minute address before a joint session of the Arkansas Legislature.

The overwhelmingly Democratic General Assembly applauded his statement that he had found everywhere in his conversations with Arkansas residents sentiment for return of "the elemental freedoms."

"Everyone with whom I have talked were agreed on this one thing—whether they be Democrats or Republicans, we all join in a pledge to win this war and resolve that liberty for the individual shall be preserved," he declared.

Laughter swept the chamber when he opened his remarks with the introduction: "My fellow Republicans—and others."

The Republican leader said he had conversed with many farmers from Arkansas' rice belt at nearby Stuttgart, where he was a weekend guest, and found them in agreement with people in other areas of the country on the war aims.

"The day has passed when America can draw into itself and let the rest of the world go by," he asserted.

He also made a luncheon talk to a group of Arkansas businessmen, addressed a group at the Dunbar Negro High School and spoke at a dinner attended by Republican committeemen and party leaders.

Quake Rocks Mexico City

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 23 (AP)—Veteran observers believe that only the porous nature of the ground on which this sprawling Capital City is situated saved it from earthquake disaster yesterday as the worst shock in two years rocked a large area, causing one fatality and several injuries.

President and GOP Chiefs Seek to End Factionalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—President Roosevelt and three leading Senate Republicans today were joined in working toward the same objective—a cessation of political factionalism which last week reached such a point as to threaten the efficient conduct of the war.

The President's George Washington anniversary speech, in both tone and substance, was conciliatory and co-operative toward Congress and was a strong appeal for national unity behind the essential measures for winning the war and winning the peace.

It appeared to be so accepted on the Hill today and it came at a time when Republican leaders are beginning to shy away from the extreme partisan maneuvers which have marked congressional acts and congressional speechmaking in recent days.

It looked as though olive branches—at least small olive branches—were being extended from both the White House and the Capitol and that at least a real effort was to be made on both sides to bring about political restraint, if not a political truce, in the interests of wartime unity.

Discrimination Urged

In the midst of mounting differences between the President and Congress, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader, and Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont this week end all called for more discrimination in overriding executive policies lest important governmental functions be impaired.

Senator Taft urged that the Republicans create a "vigilance committee" not to check the Administration but actually to check the drastic actions recently taken by the Republican-Democratic coalition in the House lest an attempt to control the Administration should end in hamstringing the Government itself. Senator McNary strongly condemned the McKellar bill to require Senate confirmation of all executive appointees receiving $4,500 or more—a bill vehemently opposed by the White House. Senator Austin deplored the move in the House to wipe out the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and declared that such precipitate action without any provision for continuing any part of the agency showed how easy it is for Congress to go too far.

Mr. Roosevelt's radio address last night was calculated to give further encouragement to members of Congress who are prepared to put the war above political factionalism. Although it was delivered to some 40 Democratic dinners put on to raise Party funds, it was completely nonpolitical in appeal.

Mr. Roosevelt recited the Beatitudes from the Bible "to give heart and comfort to all men and women everywhere who fight for freedom." He said Americans would follow the light they give "to the fulfillment of our hopes for victory, for freedom, and for peace."

The President's speech, broadcast on all networks, was about seven minutes long. The Republican National Committee had issued a statement charging the Democrats with "commandeering" the radio time and calling it a "step toward breaking down two-party government." Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, House majority leader, replied that this was "a deliberate falsehood" showing "how far the opposition will go in its attempt to create misunderstanding and division among our people."

Reverses Lie Ahead

The President warned that America still must face reverses and misfortunes and emphasized that notwithstanding the great success won by the Red Army on the Soviet front, victory is not just around the corner. He declared that the life of the Republic is today endangered from without even as it was endangered from within in Washington's time and that the Allied cause needs the nation's best faith and hope and charity and prayer.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Roosevelt's appeal for political unity will withstand the less nonpartisan remarks by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace who, many believe, introduced more than a hint of fourth-term advocacy when he remarked to the Democrats that "even though there still are a few who have not caught the vision of the nation's epic fight, President Roosevelt is backed by the invincible resolve of the great mass of the American people.

Unnamed Republican Hit

Mr. Wallace also criticised an unnamed Republican leader, whom his listeners construed to be former President Hoover, for offering advice in 1917 which, he contended, would have allowed Germany to win World War I in 1918.

The Vice-President went on to declare that the American public will have little patience with any political party which "puts partisan advantage above the national welfare."

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's speech follows:

"Today this nation, which George Washington helped so greatly to create, is fighting all over this earth in order to maintain for ourselves and for our children the freedom which George Washington helped so greatly to achieve. As we celebrate Washington's birthday, let us remember how he conducted himself in the midst of great adversities. We are inclined, because of the total sum of his accomplishments, to forget his day of trial.

"Throughout the Revolution, Washington commanded an army whose very existence as an army was never a certainty from one week to another. Some of his soldiers and even whole regiments could not or would not move outside of the borders of their own states. Sometimes, at critical moments, they would decide to return to their individual homes to get the plowing done or the crops harvested. Large numbers of the people of the colonies were either against independence or at least unwilling to make great personal sacrifice toward its attainment.

"And there were many in every colony who were willing to cooperate with Washington only if the co-operation was based on their own terms.

Sneered at Independence

"Some Americans during the War of the Revolution sneered at the very principles of the Declaration of Independence. It was impractical, they said—it was 'idealistic'—to claim that 'all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights.'

"The skeptics, the cynics, of Washington's day did not believe that ordinary men and women have the capacity for freedom and self-government. They said that liberty and equality were idle dreams that could not come true—just as today there are many Americans who sneer at the determination to attain freedom from want and freedom from fear on the ground that these are ideals which can never be realized. They say that it is ordained that we must always have poverty and that we must always have war.

"They are like the people who carp at the Ten Commandments because some people are in the habit of breaking one or more of them.

"We Americans of today know that there would have been no successful outcome to the Revolution, which gave us liberty, had it not been for George Washington's faith and the fact that that faith overcame the bickerings and confusion and the doubts which the skeptics and cynics provoked.

Many Traitors

"When kind history books tell us of Benedict Arnold, they omit dozens of other Americans who, beyond peradventure of a doubt, were also guilty of treason.

"We know that it was Washington's simple, steadfast faith that kept him to the essential principles of first things first. His sturdy sense of proportion brought to him and his followers the ability to discount the smaller difficulties and concentrate on the larger objectives. And the objectives of the American Revolution were so large—so unlimited—that today they are among the primary objectives of the entire civilized world.

"It was Washington's faith—and, with it, his hope and his charity—which was responsible for the stamina of Valley Forge—and the prayer at Valley Forge.

"The Americans of Washington's day were at war. We Americans of today are at war.

"The Americans of Washington's day faced defeat on many occasions. We faced, and still face, reverses and misfortunes.

"In 1777, the victory over General Burgoyne's army at Saratoga led thousands of Americans to throw their hats in the air, proclaiming that the war was practically won and that they go back to their peacetime occupations—and 'normalcies.'

Russian Victories Hailed

"Today, the great successes on the Russian front have led thousands of Americans to throw their hats in the air and proclaim that victory is just around the corner.

"Others among us still believe in the age of miracles. They forget that there is no Joshua in our midst. We cannot count on great walls crumbling and falling when the trumpets blow and the peoples shout.

"It is not enough that we have faith and that we have hope. Washington himself was the exemplification of the other great need.

"Would that all of us could live our lives and direct our thoughts and control our tongues as did the father of our country in seeking day by day to follow those great verses:

" 'Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up,

" 'Doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;

" 'Rejoiceth not in inquity, but rejoiceth in the truth.'

"Most of us Americans seek to live up to those precepts. But there are some among us who have forgotten them. There are Americans whose words and writings are trumpeted by our enemies to persuade the disintegrating people of Germany and Italy and their captives that America is disunited—that America will be guilty of faithlessness in this war and thus will enable the Axis powers to control the earth.

Helped Shape Career

"It is perhaps fitting that on this day I should read a few more words spoken many years ago—words which helped to shape the character and the career of George Washington:

" 'Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

" 'Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

" 'Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

" 'Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

" 'Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

" 'Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

" 'Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

" 'Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

" 'Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

" 'Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.'

"Heritage of Nation"

"Those are the truths which are the eternal heritage of our civilization. I repeat them to give heart and comfort to all men and women everywhere who fight for freedom.

"Those truths inspired Washington and the men and women of the 13 colonies.

"Today, through the darkness that has descended upon our nation and our world, those truths are a guiding light to all.

"We shall follow that light, as our forefathers did, to the fulfillment of our hopes for victory, for freedom and for peace."

Navy Hunter of U-Boat Packs

Wide World

Carries Depth Charges and Torpedoes

This is the U. S. Navy's new land-based patrol plane, the Vega IV-1, which may prove to be America's answer to the No. 1 war problem of 1943—licking the enemy's wolf-pack submarine. It is the first sub-buster in production to fill the Navy's needs for twin-engined land-based aircraft with adequate range, plus both defensive and offensive armament. It has droppable gas tanks which give it great range and is powered by two 2,000-horsepower engines.

Racial Prisoners Reported Freed

Continued from Page 1

include newspaper representatives in its investigatory personnel he could imagine no objection.

Make-up of Committee

The Commission is under the joint chairmanship of the British Consul General here and the United States Consul. It includes American, British, and French representatives and delegates from the American Red Cross and International Red Cross, as well as United Nations experts on sanitation and other prison problems. A special committee from this Commission has been appointed to visit all main camps and satellite establishments, and when this tour is done, to cite General Bergeret's words, "the problem of internment camps can be regarded as definitely and regularly solved."

It is General Bergeret's opinion that releases should be effected in about four to six weeks' time as plans are completed for absorbing the prisoners into various communities after they are set at liberty.

General Bergeret admitted living conditions in camps were "miserable." But he said the French deplore this fact as much as the Allies, and that the explanation is to be found in the state of poverty general throughout North Africa, especially in regard to clothing. He declared the French are grateful for United Nations' aid in ameliorating prison camp conditions here.

At the same time as the Commission is tackling the general question, it is studying individual dossiers with a view toward placing prisoners most suitably on release. Germans and Italians present the greatest problem. Approximately 1,200 Axis male nationals between the ages of 18 and 35 have been interned in North Africa since the Allied landings.

600 French Communists

Six hundred of the Frenchmen still in camps are French Communists, the majority described as having been arrested for sabotaging mobilization in France in 1939. Nearly all the interned Spaniards are persons who sought refuge in France as a result of the Spanish Civil War and were deported because, according to General Bergeret, they were considered by the then French Government to constitute a danger to the security of metropolitan France.

After France was out of the war, more Communists were rounded up in metropolitan France and sent to North Africa. Their continued detention was attributed by General Bergeret to the fact their repatriation would mean that they would be jailed for life or executed. With Axis Armistice Commissions in control of North Africa they could not be set at liberty here as 27 Communist Deputies were early in February following pressure by the Inter-Allied Commission.

These men were given unconditional release and General Bergeret says he has no idea where they are now. The Spaniards likewise could not be sent home, he insisted.

No Problem in West Africa

General Bergeret's figures refer only to North Africa. There is no problem of political internees in West Africa, it was averred, for the few de Gaullists captured there at the time of the unsuccessful Dakar assault have been released at the same time as French prisoners in "de Gaulle territories" were released by the Fighting French.

Some de Gaullists captured after the Dakar episode were returned to France and are said to have been set free there. All de Gaullists arrested in North Africa since the Allied landings were released, General Bergeret said, before General Giraud was put at the head of affairs. General Bergeret described the North African internees as a legacy left from the days before France's entry into the war in 1939.

At the time of the United Nations landings last November there were 7,100 political internees in Morocco and Algeria, General Bergeret said, and 600 prisoners charged with criminal offenses. At that time it was a criminal offense to listen in to American or British radio programs, the penalty being two months' imprisonment and confiscation of the receiving set.

Immediately after the Allied landings 1,300 political internees were released, according to General Bergeret, who said only 20 of them were held for professing de Gaullist sympathies. All American and British internees were then set free. All de Gaullists arrested since the landings have now been liberated.

Of the 5,800 remaining prisoners with whom the Inter-Allied Commission is now concerning itself the majority have been in prison, therefore, three years or more.

'Fifth Column' Danger

Absorption of prisoners this way General Bergeret said, must proceed "according to circumstances" after Allied military security authorities have passed on the suitability of each individual. The Secretary-General pointed out the danger of a "fifth column" being established behind Allied lines.

The Commission's intention is to put released prisoners at their own countries' disposal where this is practicable. This means some go to the armies various Axis-occupied countries have formed overseas.

The French, General Bergeret said, will facilitate the work of the Commission every way they can. Prisoners engaged in civilian war work will be offered the same sort of contracts as ordinary French workers here and will have a part in the economic life of North Africa.

The United States and British armies can engage some. Spanish prisoners might be received by Mexico. Spaniards fit for military service can join the French Foreign Legion, which is now composed largely of Spaniards, whereas formerly it was comprised mainly of Germans.

Peyrouton Plan

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 23 (AP)—Marcel Peyrouton, Governor-General of Algeria, outlined a broad program for better living conditions in North Afraca yesterday in a radiocast aimed primarily at the more than 6,000,000 Moslem Algerians.

While telling his Arab audience of plans to improve food distribution and to survey wages in the light of living costs, M. Peyrouton also welcomed American and British troops in North Africa, who, he said, were "working for the freedom of the world."

In addition to food and wage changes, M. Peyrouton's program included:

1. A study of methods to alleviate the mortgage debt of the farm population and increase their ownership of land.
2. Resettlement of surplus city labor in the country.
3. Government construction of housing for workers.
4. Establishment of the financial delegation and the Superior Council of Algeria to determine and vote the budget.
5. An increase in public health services.
6. Granting of charters for Moslem private schools.

Wheat Crop Restrictions Off As Food Registration Begins

Continued from Page 1

and cereals are expected to become increasingly important in the national diet.

It is not required that housewives declare the amount of dried vegetables they have on hand when listing their stocks of canned goods that are rationed.

Dried Soups Listed

The dried and dehydrated soups are ruled to include all types such as vegetable, tomato, corn, potato, onion, cabbage, borsch, dry cheese, noodles and meat or chicken combinations, bean, pea, soy bean, meat or poultry, bouillon cubes, or any other made of a combination of any of these products or other ingredients.

Fresh fruits and vegetables will be obvious substitutes for canned and frozen foods this spring and summer, but growing transportation shortages will limit the extent to which the supply of these can be stretched in city markets. Below freezing temperatures and heavy frosts during the past week in Florida, causing widespread damage to fresh winter vegetables, was behind the new emergency vegetable ceilings.

Food for Fighters

Even in the midst of curtailment, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown sought to keep the American people's attention on the broad picture of the war to be won.

Pointing out that the nation will be eating less than half as much canned and processed foods as it ate last year, he reminded Americans: "We'll do on this scant ration so our fighting forces and the fighting forces of our allies may have the food they need to carry on."

Canned goods rationing strikes the nation at a time when more and more families are finding themselves eating out of cans because housewives are working late in factories and stores.

The exact amount of the ration under the new point values will depend on the wisdom with which the housewife spends her points, but Mr. Brown gave this as a typical one-person allotment for a month: One small No. 1 size can each of peas and tomatoes and one regular [No. 2½ size] can of peaches. If the customer buys items of lower point value, such as spinach, grapefruit, sauerkraut, fruit cocktail and soups, he can have more.

Cereals Bright Spot

A bright spot in the whole picture of World War II is the nation's adequate supply of wheat and other cereals. There are not likely to be any "wheatless days" as there were in World War I. As a nation that has largely weaned itself away from starchy foods in the last 2 years, the United States may soon be giving thanks for bread again.

Bread, cake, crackers, hominy, porridge and noodles that played an important part in carrying America's forefathers across a continent in covered wagon days will again be given due respect.

Next foods to be rationed will be fresh and canned meats and canned milk, followed in the future by butter and cheese. Still unrationed are jellies, jams, pickles, home-canned foods, poultry, eggs and fluid milk.

Boy of 16 to Guide Delinquency Study

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—A 16-year-old boy has become technical adviser to a committee which will study juvenile delinquency in New York City.

He is Seymour Schant, high school student and chairman of the Boys Brotherhood Republic on the lower East Side, an organization founded a decade ago to teach youngsters the principles of self-government.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia appointed young Schant, on the strength of the young man's leadership of a committee which for seven weeks investigated juvenile problems, and which, in an exhaustive report, outlined a program the committee believes will help alleviate the pressing problems of juvenile delinquency.

Schant's committee recommended personal talks between teacher and pupil to create closer bonds; frequent faculty-student meetings in high schools; closer co-operation between faculty and parents through parent-teacher groups; new approaches to studies to eliminate dullness; alleviation of congestion in schools; assignment of teachers qualified to handle difficult situations, and suggested that delinquency might be curbed if youngsters were tried by "a jury of their peers."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne (Fifth Church:) Melbourne Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

England

Cheshire

New Brighton (auspices First Church, Wallasey): The Floral Pavilion, 7:30 p. m., April 19.
Sandbach: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 20.
Stockport (First Church): Centenary Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 15.

Derbyshire

Buxton: The Playhouse, St. John's Road, 3 p. m., March 28.

London

London (Twelfth Church): Brotherhood Hall, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S. E. 27, 6:30 p. m., April 1.

Norfolk

Norwich: Stuart Hall, 6 p. m., April 9.

Shropshire

Shrewsbury: Church Edifice, 7 p. m., April 13.

Staffordshire

Stoke-on-Trent: Victoria Hall, Hanley, 3:30 p. m., April 18.

Suffolk

Ipswich: Public Hall, Westgate Street, 3 p. m., April 18.

Surrey

Sutton: Church Edifice, 42 Cheam Road, 7 p. m., April 16.

Scotland

Dunbartonshire

Helensburg: Victoria Hall, 3 p. m., April 11.

Wales

Carnarvonshire

Llandudno: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 6.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.

Arizona

Tucson: Senior High School Auditorium, East Sixth Street and North Second Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Arkansas

Pine Bluff: Hotel Pines, 411 Main Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

California

Indio: Community Methodist Church, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Stuart: Church Edifice, East Fourth Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.

Georgia

Decatur: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.
Payette: Rio Theater, 8 p. m., March 2.
Pocatello: Frasier Hall, University of Idaho, Southern Branch, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): 8 p. m., March 4.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., March 5.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., March 4.
Harvey: Thornton Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., March 6.
Savanna: Savanna Township High School, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 28.
Winnetka: Church Edifice, Ridge Avenue at Cherry Street, 8 p. m., March 3.

Indiana

Goshen: Goshen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.
Indianapolis (Third Church): Church Edifice, Washington Boulevard at Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 4.
Lebanon: High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.

Iowa

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m. March 5.

Kentucky

Covington (Society, 530 Scott Street): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 1.
Covington (Society, Latonia): Covington Library Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 4.
Frankfort: High School Auditorium, Shelby and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., March 2.
Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, Main Street at Walton Avenue, 8 p. m., March 1.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Women's Club House, East Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 5. (Note change of place.)
Lake Charles: Church Edifice, Ford and Kirby Streets, 8 p. m., March 4. Radiocast Station KPLC, 1490 kilocycles.
Shreveport: Church Edifice, 3201 Centenary Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 5.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., March 2.
Vicksburg: Bowmar Avenue School, 8 p. m., March 4.

Missouri

Neosho: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 5.
St. Joseph: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 5.

New Mexico

Belen: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., March 2.
Roswell: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 1.

New York

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street at Grand Avenue, 3 p. m., March 6.

Ohio

Cleveland (auspices Churches of Greater Cleveland): Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, St. Clair Avenue at East Sixth Street, 12:10 p. m., March 3.
Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 1.
Toledo (First Church): Macomber Vocational High School, Monroe and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., March 4.

Oregon

La Grande: Large ballroom, Sacajawea Hotel, 8 p. m., March 1.

Pennsylvania

Bellevue: Bellevue Theater, 603 Lincoln Avenue, 3:15 p. m., February 28.

South Carolina

Spartanburg: Cleveland Hotel Assembly Hall, West Main Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Church Edifice, 612 McCallie Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.
Johnson City: Ballroom, John Sevier Hotel, 3 p. m., February 28.
Knoxville (First Church): Andrew Johnson Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 2.
Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, 26 South Dunlap Street, corner Monroe Street, 8 p. m., March 5.
Memphis (Second Church): Goodwyn Institute, Madison Avenue at Third Street, 8 p. m., March 1.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 3 p. m., February 28.
Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 3 p. m., February 28.
Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, Holman and San Jacinto Streets, 8 p. m., March 3.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.
San Antonio (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 6.
Wichita Falls: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Third South Street, 8 p. m., March 5.

Wisconsin

Fort Atkinson: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 5.
Lacrosse: State Teachers College, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 28.
Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 4.
Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Kenwood Boulevard at Downer Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 28.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1500kc, on March 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 28; April 25.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, on March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 7, 21; Apr. 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on March 7; Apr. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 7, 21; Apr. 4, 18.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Feb. 28.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6 07mc, on March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on March 21; April 18.

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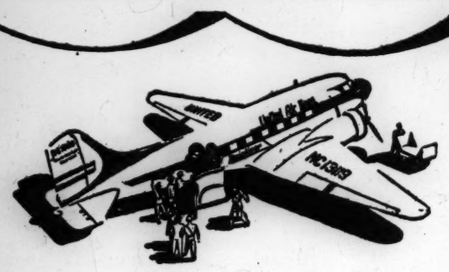

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The Home Forum

The Hand of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOOKING BACK over the centuries at the perpetual struggle of mankind towards greater freedom and release from tyranny and bondage, we see that the hand of God, or power of divine Love, has been found ever present to deliver when men have sought this deliverance; and that release from dire straits has often been brought about when human circumstances have given no evidence of the nearness of release. A recognition of this fact may be helpful to us in gaining a right estimate of world developments today.

Perhaps an outstanding example of this fact is illustrated in the experience of the Israelites who had been held in captivity in Babylon for many years. But to this city, in due time, came Cyrus, king of Persia, with a large army and took it with but little resistance from its inhabitants. Cyrus was imbued with the idea of setting free the enslaved people, and he sent them back to Jerusalem to rebuild their temple and to worship their God. We read in the Bible this remarkable statement by Isaiah the prophet concerning King Cyrus, (Isaiah 45.1, 4): **"Thus saith the Lord to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him; . . . I have surnamed thee, though thou hast not known me."**

⁂

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 192), **"Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."** Looking at our own experiences, or those of humanity as a whole, in the light of this statement, we are led to see the universal availability of the divine power and the necessary steps to bring human thought into line with it. Surely we can never be grateful enough that in this day and age we can now, through the revelation of Christian Science, begin to understand God and man, and God's plan for man and the universe

What then is God's plan for man, and how are we to experience its fulfillment?

In John's Gospel we read (3:16), **"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."** It is, then, the will of God, who is Life, that all men should come to a knowledge of Him and thus be set free from the false beliefs about Life, which are externalized in sin, sickness, and death. Indeed, Life unfolds eternal life, Truth gives only truth, Love bestows only love; and in the degree that mankind awakens to this fact will its fulfillment be experienced.

It is inspiring to note that the United Nations are led by the desire to liberate the world from the forces of tyranny and bring freedom to all people. This God-inspired motive will succeed, as it is consistently held to, and result in blessings not only to these nations, but to all who are ready and willing to share this purpose. We read in the Bible (Proverbs 14:34),**"Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."** Then pride of empire, pride of race, must give way to grateful acknowledgment of the universal kingdom of God and the perfection of His idea, His man. The right of conquest must yield to that meekness which inherits the earth; and avarice, envy, double-dealing, and selfishness must be submerged in a universal sense of brotherhood which rejoices in the right gain and spiritual progress of all; which is ready to promote in every wise way the welfare of all men.

Nations are comprised of individuals; therefore the greatest service that we can render to mankind is to learn to obey divine Mind, our heavenly Father, wherever we are. Standing steadfastly for Truth in one's own experience, one is reflecting spiritual light which cannot be hid or confined. Courage expressed, inspires courage in others, as also do justice and mercy.

⁂

A person who was wondering whether to move his home, in view of the expected threat of enemy raids, was strengthened and helped to realize more clearly the ever-present and everywhere available protection of divine Love on being told by a friend that a relative of hers living in London had refused to be stampeded by fear into moving from her house, but had stayed where she was and had experienced protection and safety. This courageous one would perhaps never know that her simple act of bravery had inspired another in a far-distant land to be brave also. As a loved hymn says:

"No act falls fruitless; none can tell
How vast its power may be
Nor what results enfolded dwell
Within it silently."

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 150): **"God is universal; confined to no spot, defined by no dogma, appropriated by no sect. Not more to one than to all, is God demonstrable as divine Life, Truth, and Love; and His people are they that reflect Him—that reflect Love."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Hudson Nocturne

Across the river loom the Palisades,
Withdrawn, remotely blue, as twilight shades
Bring in the dusk. See, in the western sky,
The evening star climbs steadily on high;
And swinging sideways with the running tide,
The ferry, diamond-set, an Eastern bride,
Comes regally to rest. And now the night,
As sumptuous as a peacock's tail, is bright
With deep-set stars. The waters seem
Unreal, ephemeral, a seamless seam.

CAROL EARLE CHAPIN

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By Courtesy of the Baltimore (Maryland) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE STOCKING": *An Etching by Mary Cassatt*

"THE STOCKING" is a dry point made by Mary Cassatt. It was exhibited as one of a series of twelve dry points at Durand-Ruel's in Paris in 1891. The exhibition established Mary Cassatt's rank as an artist of distinction, although she had shown pictures in the Salons during the 1870's. She was the first American to understand Impressionism and to acknowledge the radical changes which were taking place in Parisian studios. While she did try to submit to academic discipline, she was innately opposed to it. Degas was her inspiration, and she worked exceedingly hard to perfect her draftsmanship. She set the difficult problem for herself of drawing directly from the model on the etching, or dry point plate, thus permitting no margin for eradicable error. At least ten years were spent in this exacting discipline and the results of her continued practice are revealed in the series to which this plate belongs.

In subject matter, Mary Cassatt showed sympathy and tenderness. She never lapsed into sentimentality. She had the dignity and good taste of a fine artist; capacity to select her material discerningly and to co-ordinate and present it with controlled zest. Her subjects were not studio models, but people she knew and loved, helped, watched, and understood.

DOROTHY ADLOW

La Main de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

REMONTANT par la pensée le cours des siècles, voyant la lutte perpétuelle qu'a soutenue le genre humain pour s'affranchir de l'esclavage ou de la tyrannie et parvenir à la liberté, nous constatons que la main de Dieu — le pouvoir du divin Amour — a toujours délivré ceux qui s'appuyaient entièrement sur cette aide; qu'on a pu sortir des situations les plus critiques, alors qu'à vues humaines rien n'indiquait que le secours fût proche. Reconnaître ces faits peut nous aider à juger sainement de ce qui se passe aujourd'hui dans le monde.

Illustrons ceci par un remarquable exemple, celui des Israélites retenus pendant de longues années captifs à Babylone. Mais au temps voulu, Cyrus, roi de Perse, à la tête d'une grande armée, attaqua la ville et la conquit sans rencontrer beaucoup de résistance. Ce monarque était convaincu qu'il fallait mettre en liberté les Israélites; sur son ordre, ils retournèrent à Jérusalem, rebâtirent leur temple et purent adorer leur Dieu. Nous trouvons dans la Bible une frappante déclaration du prophète Ésaïe concernant le roi Cyrus (Ésaïe 45:1, 4): "Ainsi parle l'Éternel à son oint, à Cyrus, qu'il a pris par la main droite, pour terrasser devant lui les nations...; je t'ai appelé par ton nom et je t'ai choisi, quand tu ne me connaissais pas."

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 192): "Tout ce qui maintient la pensée humaine dans la voie de l'amour dégagé du moi, reçoit directement le pouvoir divin." Lorsque à la lumière de ce passage, on examine les vicissitudes de sa propre existence et l'histoire de l'humanité, on arrive à voir que la puissance divine est universellement accessible, et l'on comprend ce qu'il faut faire pour que la pensée humaine soit en harmonie avec ce pouvoir. Serons-nous jamais assez reconnaissants de ce qu'à notre époque, on peut, grâce à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, commencer à comprendre Dieu et l'homme, ainsi que le plan divin touchant l'homme et l'univers?

Quel est donc à notre égard le plan de Dieu, et comment pourrons-nous en voir l'accomplissement? Dans son Évangile, saint Jean nous dit (3:16): "Dieu a tellement aimé le monde, qu'il a donné son Fils unique, afin que quiconque croit en lui ne périsse point, mais qu'il ait la vie éternelle." Ainsi la volonté de Dieu, de la Vie, c'est que tous les hommes arrivent à Le connaître et soient libérés des fausses croyances concernant la Vie — erreurs se manifestant par le péché, la maladie, la mort. Au vrai, la Vie met en lumière la vie éternelle, la Vérité ne donne que la vérité, l'Amour dispense seulement l'amour; et dans la mesure où le genre humain s'éveille à ce fait, on en verra l'accomplissement.

Le mobile dont sont animées les Nations Unies est très encourageant: elles veulent affranchir les peuples des forces tyranniques, apporter à tous la liberté. Si elles s'attachent fidèlement à ce motif que Dieu leur inspire, le succès couronnera leurs efforts; il en résultera des bénédictions pour elles-mêmes et pour quiconque est prêt à suivre cette voie. La Bible nous dit (Proverbes 14:34): "La justice élève une nation; mais le péché est la honte des peuples." Donc l'orgueil de la race ou de la domination doit céder à la gratitude qui reconnaît l'universel royaume de Dieu et la perfection de Son idée — l'homme créé à Son image. Le droit de conquête doit faire place à la douceur qui, selon la parole de Jésus, possédera la terre; l'avarice, l'envie, la duplicité, l'égoïsme doivent fléchir devant le sens universel de fraternité qui, saluant avec joie les vrais succès et les progrès spirituels de chacun, est prêt à travailler d'une manière judicieuse au bien de tous les hommes.

Les peuples sont formés d'individus; donc le plus grand service que nous puissions rendre à l'humanité, c'est d'apprendre, où que nous soyons, l'obéissance envers l'Entendement divin, notre Père céleste. Si dans la vie quotidienne on s'attache à la Vérité, on reflète la lumière spirituelle que rien ne peut cacher ou restreindre. Le courage qui s'exprime inspire à d'autres le courage; et ceci s'applique également à la justice, à la miséricorde.

Pendant un certain temps, une personne se demanda s'il lui fallait déménager pour éviter des raids aériens qu'on croyait possibles; mais elle put réaliser plus clairement la protection de l'Amour divin, toujours présent, accessible en tous lieux, lorsqu'une amie lui dit qu'à Londres, une de ses parentes avait refusé d'obéir à la crainte et de quitter précipitamment sa demeure: elle était restée en pleine ville, où elle avait trouvé la protection et la sécurité. Cette femme intrépide ne saura peut-être jamais que son attitude courageuse inspira les mêmes sentiments à une inconnue, dans un pays lointain. Un cantique que beaucoup apprécient contient ces paroles:

"Un acte n'est jamais sans fruits;
Nous ne pouvons savoir
Quels trésors sont latents en lui,
Ni quel est son pouvoir."

Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 150), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Dieu est universel; aucun lieu ne Le limite, aucun dogme ne Le définit, nulle secte ne peut se L'approprier. Pour tous et pour chacun, Dieu est démontrable en tant que Vie, Vérité, Amour divins; Son peuple est composé de ceux qui Le reflètent — qui reflètent l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Saturday in the Bookstore

"YES, MADAM, this is Puddicombe's bookstore—Yes, we have the poems of Edgar Guest—Yes, he certainly is a prolific writer—Yes, many people think very highly of his work—That will be two-fifty, thank you."

Ann wrapped the parcel and went back to the drawer she had been dusting. It was piled right up to the rim with expensive editions of Omar Khayyám's *Rubáiyát*. They were sumptuous volumes, bound some in red leather, some in blue and green, and illustrated according to the fancy of many highly imaginative artists. Ann liked this drawer, for in one corner at the back was a little plain brown copy of the *Shropshire Lad*, slipped in by chance perhaps; but Ann left it there and, when she was dusting, she would take it out and read one poem perhaps or two, before she finished with the *Rubáiyáts*.

"When smoke stood up from Lutlow,
And mist blew off from Teme,
And blithe afield to ploughing. . . ."

⁂

"Have you got a book—I don't know what it's called—but it's a prayer by an Arab." The girl looked at Ann with blank ingenuous brown eyes. Ann stood still, at a loss. Out of the tail of her eye, she saw Mr. Puddicombe bearing down upon them.

⁂

"Well, my dear young lady, I'm afraid, if you don't know the name of the book or who wrote it, we shall not be able to help you much. Prayer by an Arab!" he repeated, stamping to the back of the store again. "Fouf!—Who ever heard of such a book!"

Ann, in the background, turned over in her mind books which might be considered to be prayers, and tried to fit them together with the girl—the wide brown eyes, the smart clothes, the indeterminate mouth. Suddenly Kahlil Gibran's "Prophet" swam up into her mind. "The Prophet" was not a prayer, Gibran was not an Arab, but still—The girl's face cleared: "That's it! I read it at Christmas. I thought it was very nice."

⁂

Curious, thought Ann, about books. A man gathered all the joy and tragedy, all the storm and fire and passion and wisdom he had found in life, and wrote. In every reader's hands, it was the same book; yet, to one, it was realms of gold, a new world to love and discover; to another it was a frowning ocean, dark waves to buffet, contrary winds to battle against, and to a third it was "very nice."

Ann went back to the drawer to dust the *Rubáiyáts* and think about Housman's poetry. It had rain in it, she thought, and bird cries and the murmur of rivers and the pain of being young. Certainly the brown-eyed girl would find it "very nice." She spread a cloth over the *Rubáiyáts*' sumptuous leather, closed the drawer, and began to paste clean paper into the shelves above.

⁂

Perhaps the country lived for Housman with such purity because it must live so often in his mind alone. While he sat in offices and stood in lecture halls and traveled the London streets, he knew with an intensity the more vivid for his very absence from them—how celandines starred the April woods, and larks climbed the sky over Bredon. Perhaps, if we are to love the land truly, we do well to serve an apprenticeship in cities; for it is only after we have walked a long time between houses, that we learn how great is the reward of fields and forests and wild flowers wet with the morning—

⁂

"Yes, sir, did you want to see Mr. Puddicombe? Just a minute, I'll tell him—Where's Mr. Puddicombe, Miss Busk?"

"He's down in the basement looking for *Time*."

"Mr. Puddicombe will be here in a moment, sir. He's down in the basement looking for—*What* did you say he was looking for, Miss Busk?—Oh, yes, he's looking for a magazine."

⁂

The shelves were almost all papered now. There were not many customers today, for it was snowing, laying a fresh white blanket on the hills for Sunday. There is no snow in Housman's poems, thought Ann. Only the snow of the hawthorn and cherry blossom

"Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough,
And stands about the woodland ride
Wearing white for Eastertide."

All of Ann that was not needed for pasting the shelves stood lost in the memory of flowering trees. Cherry blossom billowing in English orchards, scattering in the copses, and frothing in white rivers up valleys of the West, wild cherry shining like stars against the cloudy poplars of the bush.

"And since to look at things in bloom
Fifty springs are little room,
About the woodlands I will go
To see the cherry—"

"No, sir, we have no birthday cards that send Valentine wishes at the same time and say they're sorry they're late; you'd have to write some of that in yourself."

"...the cherry hung with snow."

"All right, everyone. Six o'clock!"

⁂

So Saturday has slid by again, and all the days of this week in the city have slid by, and tomorrow will come the reward—sun and wind and snow in the mountains.

MARY BOSANQUET

The Fine Art of Communication

I'M A BOOKISH PERSON; I like the feel of books in my hand; I'm strongly prejudiced in favor of certain kinds of paper, certain styles of printing. . . . My passion for books is so strong that I earn my livelihood by them, though a livelihood can be more easily come at by a different employment of energy. But I should have enjoyed being an ancient minstrel. In my nature there's a good deal of what the theater calls "ham," and above all things I like an audience. That is, I enjoy the adventure of trying to speak to a sizable group of my fellows for a respectable length of time without being thrown out. Perhaps it is something in my temperament, something besides my wish to observe this life as it is, that bids me tell you now certain differences between the printed word and the unprinted, between literature in the book sense and verbal art as great poets developed it before they could write.

One preliminary difference first of all. I attach to it considerable importance, so much so that in my own books I try to write as though my stories were not to be printed and distributed, but recited before an audience, face to face. The early-minstrel type of poem or story was impersonal. As soon as we had books printed in letters the author began to address himself not to the audience as a whole, but to each individual in it, and the sense of intimacy encouraged him to talk about himself and to say things about others which he never would have said in public. . . .

The writer now who knows his business does not smile at the ancient worship of fruitful words. He too uses, if he can, sounds loaded with magic, sounds which evoke more than they express. He can tell you a little of his technique; he'll probably say that the meaning of a word depends on its position, on what words came before it and what words follow. But he cannot explain the essential magic; those who possess it can't teach it; it remains a miracle. We describe it feebly and inaccurately by calling it style. . . .

When the writer prints his words, he still has reason to wonder at a magical or miraculous result, but it's a miracle quite different from that of the spoken word. Those who now practice the art of literature, the art of communication by letters, know well the handicaps they must accept. We have no device for indicating on the page the tone of the voice, the cadence of melody which we intend in each word, each phrase, each sentence. . . .

I am telling you what to some extent you must know already, that human communication, like other human things, is very uncertain. It involves the audience quite as much as the speaker or author. The writer hopes his reader will lift the right meaning out of symbols which mean different things to different persons. Literature prospers by a highly developed art of guessing, and in the end it is the reader who is expressed, not the writer. Your book, if it is popular, will say what its admirers wish it to, not what you intended.—From "Literature and the Arts," by JOHN ERSKINE, in "Men of Tomorrow—Nine Leaders Discuss the Problems of American Youth," edited by THOMAS H. JOHNSON. (New York: Putnam.)

A Friend Remembered

IT IS NOT EASY to draw on a little canvas the man whose nature is large and central and human, without cranks or oddities. The very simplicity and wholesomeness of such souls defy an easy summary, for they are as spacious in their effect as daylight in summer. Often we remember friends by a gesture, or a trick of expression, or by a favorite phrase or some nicety of manner. These were trivial things in our friendship, but they spring first to the mind in the act of recollection. But with Tommie Nelson I do not find myself thinking of such idiosyncrasies. I can recall many mannerisms of his, but it is only by an effort of thought, for they do not run to meet the memory. His presence warmed and lit up so big a region of life that in thinking of him one is overwhelmed by the multitude of things that he made better by simply existing among them. If you remove a fire from a hearth, you will remember the look, not so much of the blaze itself as of the whole room in its pleasant glow.—From "Pilgrim's Way," by JOHN BUCHAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Mountains of the Moon

THERE IS NO NAME in all geography so completely a poem as the name of the mountains in the Congo which centuries ago the black men called the Mountains of the Moon.

How the name was given is also beautiful: The natives who had never seen snow, and knew nothing about it, looked up at the top of the mountains and saw them covered with a gleaming silver which they could conceive of only as moonlight.

"They are mountains of the moon," the natives said.

Today the story is slightly marred because no one knows which are the true Mountains of the Moon. Some authorities declare that the volcanoes near Lake Kivu deserve the name. Others say that the name was given to Mount Ruwenzori, a mountain farther north.

I saw the volcanoes and later saw Ruwenzori. Most of the time they all keep their heads in the clouds. Occasionally though the clouds drift away and the mountains stand out against the sky. Then one easily understands how the natives thought these mountains had come down from a world of silver.

Near the Mountains of the Moon, Frederick and I were driving along slowly one afternoon. I was looking at the three volcanoes, Visoke, Karisimbi, and Mideno, all of them with thick clouds about their heads and shoulders. I was thinking of Claudius Ptolemy, the geographer of Alexandria who in the second century wrote of the Mountains of the Moon. I was thinking of Vachel Lindsay's *Congo* with its "roaring, epic, ragtime tune, from the mouth of the Congo to the Mountains of the Moon." I was just looking and half dreaming and unconsciously enjoying it all very much.—From "Mumbo Jumbo, Esquire—A Book About the Two Africas," by JAMES SAXON CHILDERS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Slow Beetle

I never saw
Within the insect world
A creature that would move
Thus slowly.
It all seemed futile, quite,
Until I thought
That going places quickly
Is really best accomplished
By simply standing still!

J. Mc-G.

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Undefeated Submarine ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

For reasons which are persuasive to the British and United States Governments, the powerful German submarine campaign against United Nations shipping is one of the most inadequately told stories of the war. Elmer Davis wants the American people awake to the seriousness of the situation, but still is not allowed to disclose the facts which would reveal its seriousness. Occasionally, grim flashes of the facts are allowed to come out, such as the announcement today of the torpedoing a month ago of two passenger-cargo ships in the North Atlantic with more than 850 Army, Navy, and civilian casualties.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor have reason to be aware of the full gravity of the continuing toll which Nazi U-boats are taking of United Nations merchant vessels, and the purpose of this message is only to bring up to date previous reports. The basic position—and it is a very unfavorable position—has not appreciably changed, but there are three current facts which can be authoritatively underlined.

The unchanged and central fact is that there is nothing which has appeared in the Monitor's columns on the peril of the submarine to the whole United Nations war effort which, on the basis of the latest knowledge, needs in any way be softened or corrected. The situation was dangerously acute and the outlook uncertain three months ago, one month ago, and it is the same today.

Optimism Misleading

Optimism in some high official quarters is definitely misleading—no doubt unintentionally so—but it is not borne out by those who have title to the fullest facts. All talk about the U-boat in the proces of being licked and of sinkings being significantly down falsifies the fundamental position, as those who have to deal with it are frank to say.

The most favorable sign in the whole picture is that Washington and London now are putting the defeat of the submarine as the foremost military objective, are combining air and naval strategy against the submarine where it is being fabricated, where it is assembled, and while at sea, are turning more construction into escort ships, and are planning other immediate but as yet undisclosed steps to wrest this last offensive weapon from the hands of Hitler.

But the U-boat is still far from licked and it is deceptive to talk about the problem in such easy, facile terms as Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, in charge of the Services of Supply of the Army, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, appeared to do this week end. General Somervell emphasized that "Allied losses are going down steadily," but naval men who are responsible for the convoys frankly warn that the recent reduction of sinkings must not be taken as any long-view improvement, that stronger submarine attacks are to be anticipated. As to Admiral Land's view that we are now winning the battle against the submarine and that spring may see a slackening off in German U-boat activity, I am unable to discover facts which justify this opimism. It is evident that the Navy is expecting an increase, not a diminution, of the wolf-pack assaults on the United Nations supply lines and the steps which are now in the making to intensify the antisubmarine campaign show that the battle is far from won.

Attack at Five Points

Britain and the United States now are attacking the German submarine at five different points. They are bombing the German factories where the component parts for submarines are manufactured. They are bombing the plants where the submarines are assembled. They are bombing the yards and bases where the submarines are sheltered and serviced and repaired; They are to some extent attacking the submarines as they take out from their home ports. They are meeting the submarines in convoys in an effort to sink them and divert their attacks.

But even this fivefold antisumbarine campaign is not enough, and more is in preparation. The fact that during 11 months of 1942, the submarine yards at Hamburg were bombed 93 times, at Wilhelmshaven 69 times, and at Kiel 70 times and that during this same period the U-boat bases at Saint-Nazaire were attacked 41 times, at Le Havre 97 times, at Lorient 56 times, at Cherbourg 76 times, and at Brest 113 times indicates that the answer to the submarine still remains to be found or else bombing must be vastly augmented to be decisive.

Just back from a tour of the battlefronts in North Africa, the Middle East, India, and Burma, General Somervell declares that he is "surer than ever that this is now a war of transportation."

The United Nations have won the battle of production. They have not won the battle of transportation. The submarine is the most powerful instrument of antitransportation in the hands of Germany. It is not yet being defeated.

P. S.—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson started it, so there should be no objection to another turn of the crystal. You will recall that he declared the war would "end in 1944 or 1945"—and contended his wasn't "a mere guess," but an estimate based on information.

Well, a really informed and high military official let himself indulge in a little of this estimating the other day and told me he "guessed" Germany would be defeated in 1944 and Japan in 1946.

But no matter how you turn it, it's still crystal gazing.

To Change the Subject:

By All Means, Study Latin ..... *By Philologus*

A good many regrettable things have to happen in wartime. Most of us grant that and shrug our shoulders accordingly. For there is nothing at all to do about it; no way, so it would seem, to prevent an educational emphasis upon matters purely technical, a slurring over of the cultivation of the arts. Comments have lately been contributed to this discussion by various persons: by President Hopkins and President Conant, by Mr. Willkie, by Mrs. Roosevelt. It was Mr. Willkie who asserted that: "Freedom is of the mind"; that, for instance, in Germany the exclusion of the liberal arts led to the burning of the books. Mr. Willkie made an eloquent plea for education for its own sake: "to know for the sheer joy of understanding; to speculate, to analyze, to compare and to imagine." To turn all attention upon the cultivation of the merely technical—as we have all seen proved in recent times—produces a Nazi, a Fascist society. Which, quite definitely, is not the aim of a democracy.

* * *

For some time, I have suspected that this is true; and lately I am feeling even more sure. The reason is that I've recently met someone who is a teacher of Latin. Now, for years, I've believed I lived in the same house with a Latin expert, I who never studied Latin at all—more shame to me—and know it only through the tilted lenses of my knowledge of French.

But more and more my nearest Latin expert has failed me. "What does that word mean?" I demand from the depths of my evening easy chair; or: "What is that phrase?" And she has cultivated the habit of telling me she doesn't remember. I grumble and ask what is the use of having studied Latin all through college, if it is going to be lost with a few years of other preoccupations. To which there is, of course, no answer.

But this time I've found somebody who remembers. She has to because she teaches it. At first, in her presence, I felt ashamed for my ignorance of her subject; I even expressed apologies of a sort. She said only this: "What difference does it make? You've got me to tell you." She has been doing just that, off and on, ever since.

* * *

The first word she illuminated for me was the word "companionship," to which I had never before given serious thought. Now I learn that it means the sharing of bread. I am happy over that. I love its innermost meaning. It brings with it warmth and clarity of understanding. And since that there was introduced into our discussion the word "focus"—which to me has never before meant "hearth." I find it makes all the difference.

So I rummaged in our library and did in the end discover a slim volume, acquired many years ago at Columbia University. There I actually undertook to remedy my deficiency in the classics by enrolling for a course in conversational Latin. Circumstances removed me from that class, and even from New York too, before I had had more than a few lessons. So I never can know what proficiency I might have attained. Why, I might by this time have known all sorts of fascinating inner meanings for familiar, casual words. I doubt, though, whether I should now make much progress with that Latin textbook. It's far nicer just to listen for the chance observations dropped by my learned friend.

* * *

More than ever, I am persuaded that Latin is worth knowing, however arduous in the procuring; persuaded that I would have a richer, deeper understanding of the language I use every day if I had persevered with that Latin course. And might I not be a more intelligent, a better citizen of a democracy?

OCS Lists 'Bedrock' Economy for U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—A "bedrock" wartime economy, in the tentative judgment of the Office of Civilian Supply, would have no room for new civilian tablecloths, window shades, tombstones, jewelry, amateur cameras or film, curtains, or mechanical pencils.

If compelled to shed all but absolute essentials, the War Production Board division estimated, civilians could get along on 71.8 per cent of the food, 54.9 per cent of the beverages, and 64 per cent of the clothing, of the volume consumed in 1941. These figures are in terms of 1941 dollars.

Officials of the Office of Civilian Supply—who prepared the report on a confidential basis at the request of James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization—emphasized today that the report is preliminary and is undergoing substantial revision. The revised study will be completed in about a month.

In the original report, OCS Director Joseph L. Weiner said it had been prepared on the assumption of a long war, and said the "bedrock" estimates represented the point at which further curtailment would mean a loss instead of a gain for the war effort—in other words, the point below which supplies must not fall. It does not constitute a program of recommendations for curtailment, he stressed.

Utilities Get High Rating

Utilities like gas, electricity, water, and telephones could be cut only slightly, OCS decided. Telephones could be reduced to 80 per cent of 1941 usage, based on the decision that four telephones to a city block are necessary. Telegraph, cable, and wireless service could be trimmed 50 per cent, OCS having found that half the wires and cablegrams in normal times are purely social affairs.

The rest of the curtailment in household utilities—to 97 per cent of electricity, 83 for gas, and 94 for water—was based on the estimate that considerable equipment would wear out and could not be replaced.

Travel could be cut 51.6 per cent of all local and intercity movements in 1941, it was estimated. This means that trains, busses, and streetcars would have to be increased considerably because automobile transportation would be cut to 43.4 per cent.

Race Tracks Hit

Admissions to professional baseball and football contests could decline to 70 per cent, OCS concluded, and admissions to college football could drop to 20 per cent of 1941. The moral and physical-fitness benefits of a certain amount of spectator sports were taken into account, but the agency decided that admissions and pari-mutuel receipts at horse- and dog-race tracks could be cut to 10 per cent.

Other conclusions of possible cuts:

Admissions to professional hockey games, to 50 per cent.

Moving-picture admissions to 90 per cent of 1941 and the legitimate theater and opera to 80 per cent.

The services of doctors and dentists to 90 per cent and the services of private-duty graduate nurses to 30 per cent.

Funeral and burial expenses to 50 per cent.

Barber and beauty ship services to 60 per cent. Baths and masseur service to 10 per cent.

Shoe Repairing Up

Shoe repairs would have to be stepped up to 125 per cent of 1941, because new leather shoes were put at a bedrock figure of 82 per cent of 1939 purchases.

The cleaning, dyeing, altering, and repairs of clothing in commercial shops could decline to 65 per cent of 1941, it was estimated, indicating OCS belief that much of this work could be done at home. Laundry services, however, must be maintained at 100 per cent, the report reckoned. Watch, clock, and jewelry repair should be maintained at 75 per cent, since OCS found that manufacture of jewelry, jeweled watches, and sterling ware could be eliminated entirely. Ten per cent of the 1939 output of non-electric alarm clocks should be maintained, it was reported.

Only five per cent of 1939 production of razors and shaving brushes is a bedrock necessity, it was decided, because youths who are coming of shaving age will be supplied for the most part by the War Department. Razor blades, however, should be produced at 85 per cent of 1939 consumption. Other findings of the report, based on 1939 consumption, estimated the following minimum civilian consumer requirements:

Electrical Appliances Out

Women's handbags 40 per cent; hair brushes 25; all apparel fabrics 65; thread 100; handkerchiefs 80 (because no paper tissues would be available); curtains and draperies none; mops, brooms and brushes 70; rugs and carpets 15; linoleum 13; blankets and quilts 75; screening 56; pillows and cushions 10; carpet sweepers, lawn mowers, windows shades, mechanical refrigerators, sewing machines, washing machines, electric flatirons and other electrical appliances, all none.

Fruit jars and rings were estimated at 150 per cent because of increased home canning; glassware was put at 28, crockery at 29, flatware at 8 and woodenware at 56 per cent.

Spectacle frames were put at 100 per cent and lenses at 130, because of the increasing number of women in industry, greater eyeglass breakage, and requirement of more eye tests.

United States of America — Office of Price Administration

OFFICIAL TABLE OF POINT VALUES FOR PROCESSED FOODS

No. 1—Effective March 1, 1943

Pursuant to Ration Order Number 13

FLUIDS { 1 pint = 1 pound; 1 quart = 2 pounds

WEIGHT — OVER / INCLUDING	Over 0 Including 4 oz.	Over 4 oz. Including 7 oz.	Over 7 oz. Including 10 oz.	Over 10 oz. Including 14 oz.	Over 14 oz. Including 1 lb. 2 oz.	Over 1 lb. 2 oz. Including 1 lb. 6 oz.	Over 1 lb. 6 oz. Including 1 lb. 11 oz.	Over 1 lb. 11 oz. Including 2 lb.	Over 2 lb. Including 2 lb. 4 oz.	Over 2 lb. 4 oz. Including 2 lb. 8 oz.	Over 2 lb. 8 oz. Including 2 lb. 12 oz.	Over 2 lb. 12 oz. Including 3 lb.	Over 3 lb. Including 3 lb. 4 oz.	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. Including 3 lb. 8 oz.	Over 3 lb. 8 oz. Including 3 lb. 12 oz.	Over 3 lb. 12 oz. Including 4 lb.	PER LB.
FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES Canned and Bottled (including Spiced Fruits)																	
APPLES (including Crabapples)	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
APPLESAUCE	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
APRICOTS	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BERRIES—all varieties	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CHERRIES, red sour pitted	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CHERRIES, other	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CRANBERRIES and SAUCE	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
FRUITS FOR SALAD and FRUIT COCKTAIL	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
GRAPEFRUIT	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
GRAPE JUICE	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
PEACHES	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
PEARS	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
PINEAPPLE	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
PINEAPPLE JUICE	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
All other canned and bottled fruits, fruit juices, and combinations	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
Frozen																	
CHERRIES	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
PEACHES	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
STRAWBERRIES	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BERRIES, Other	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
All other frozen fruits	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
Dried and Dehydrated																	
PRUNES	3	8	11	15	20	25	31	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	20
RAISINS	3	8	11	15	20	25	31	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	20
All others	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE JUICES	Over 0 Including 4 oz.	Over 4 oz. Including 7 oz.	Over 7 oz. Including 10 oz.	Over 10 oz. Including 14 oz.	Over 14 oz. Including 1 lb. 2 oz.	Over 1 lb. 2 oz. Including 1 lb. 6 oz.	Over 1 lb. 6 oz. Including 1 lb. 11 oz.	Over 1 lb. 11 oz. Including 2 lb.	Over 2 lb. Including 2 lb. 4 oz.	Over 2 lb. 4 oz. Including 2 lb. 8 oz.	Over 2 lb. 8 oz. Including 2 lb. 12 oz.	Over 2 lb. 12 oz. Including 3 lb.	Over 3 lb. Including 3 lb. 4 oz.	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. Including 3 lb. 8 oz.	Over 3 lb. 8 oz. Including 3 lb. 12 oz.	Over 3 lb. 12 oz. Including 4 lb.	PER LB.
Canned and Bottled																	
ASPARAGUS	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
BEANS, FRESH LIMA	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BEANS, GREEN and WAX	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
BEANS, all canned and bottled dry varieties including Baked Beans, Soaked Dry Beans, Pork and Beans, Kidney Beans, and Lentils	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
BEETS (including pickled)	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
CARROTS	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CORN	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
PEAS	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
SAUERKRAUT	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4
SPINACH	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
TOMATOES	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
TOMATO CATSUP and CHILI SAUCE	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
TOMATO JUICE	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
TOMATO PRODUCTS, all others	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
All other canned and bottled vegetables, vegetable juices, and combinations	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
Frozen																	
ASPARAGUS	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BEANS, LIMA	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BEANS, GREEN and WAX	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BROCCOLI	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
CORN	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
PEAS	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
SPINACH	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
All other frozen vegetables	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
OTHER PROCESSED FOODS																	
SOUPS, CANNED AND BOTTLED—all types and varieties	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
BABY FOODS, Canned & bottled, all types and varieties except milk-and cereals	4 ounces—including 5½ ounces - - 1 Points								Over 5½ ounces—including 9 ounces - - 2 Points								

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE NOT INCLUDED:
Candied Fruits. Jams—Jellies. Potato Salad.
Chili con Carne. Olives. Preserves.
Fruit Cakes. Pickles. Relishes.
Fruit Puddings.
Frozen Fruits in containers over 10 pounds.
Frozen Vegetables in containers over 10 pounds.
Fruit Juices in containers over one gallon.
Meat Stews containing some Vegetables.
Paste Products—such as Spaghetti, Macaroni, Noodles, whether or not they are packed with added Vegetable Sauces.
Vegetable Juices in containers over one gallon.
By-products of fruits or vegetables such as soya bean oil, soya bean milk, fruit and vegetable dyes, and similar products.

INSTRUCTIONS.—To find the Point Value of an item:
1. Find out the net weight of the contents (from the label, if any).
2. In the line across the top of the chart, showing the weight in ounces and pounds, find the column in which this weight belongs.
3. Find the item in the listing of items in the column to the left.
4. The POINT VALUE of the item appears on the same line as the item and in the column listing the correct weight.

All Point Values must be determined by weights. If no weight is marked on the item, the item must be weighed.
In finding the Point Value of a container where contents are given in *fluid ounces*, consider the fluid ounce to be the same as the *avoirdupois weight ounce*. One pint is one pound; one quart is two pounds.

The Point Value of any item weighing over four (4) pounds shall be arrived at by multiplying the number of pounds of that item by the Point Value per pound of that item as given in the "Per Pound" column. Fractions of a pound should be figured in quarter-pounds. Fractions of a quarter-pound should be figured to the next higher quarter-pound. Thus, an item weighing 4 pounds 9 ounces would be considered as weighing 4 pounds 12 ounces for the purpose of getting the Point Value of the item.

OPA Form No. R-1313

This Chart Must Be Displayed in a Prominent Place

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943 30-32750

Supplementary Table

These tables give the points allotted to rationed foods according to amounts. For example, a can of applesauce up to and including 4 oz. counts 1 point; if over 7 oz. or up to and including 10 oz. it rates 5 points. Directions for finding the point value of any item are found at the lower center of the upper chart. This rationing system, which becomes effective March 1, is to give the housewife the widest possible opportunity to choose among rationed foods, and also to enable her to make greater use of the more plentiful foods. The plentiful foods call for fewer points than those more scarce. The upper rationing table also indicates the list of unrationed items.

WEIGHT — OVER / INCLUDING	Over 0 Including 2 oz.	Over 2 oz. Including 4 oz.	Over 4 oz. Including 6 oz.	Over 6 oz. Including 8 oz.	Over 8 oz. Including 10 oz.	Over 10 oz. Including 14 oz.	Over 14 oz. Including 16 oz.	PER LB.
DRY BEANS (all kinds), PEAS & LENTILS	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	8
DRIED and DEHYDRATED SOUPS	2	4	6	8	10	13	16	16

THIS CHART MUST BE ATTACHED TO THE OFFICIAL TABLE OF POINT VALUES - OPA Form R-1313

Canada Agrees to Export of Pulpwood

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Canada has agreed to exert "every possible effort" to export 1,550,000 cords of pulpwood to the United States this year from territory east of the Cascade Mountains in British Columbia, it was announced jointly by the Canadian Timber Controller and the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Production Board.

The agreement also provides that Canadian mills will ship to the United States 1,170,000 tons of pulp in 1943.

The export of pulp logs from British Columbia will be arranged in volume sufficient to maintain mill operations at the same percentage of producing capacity on both sides of the border, the announcement said, and will give both Canadian and American operators the same number of days supply.

"This action will result in a considerable reduction in the rate of operations of British Columbia mills," the statement said.

"Measures to accomplish this already have been taken. Accordingly, the quantity of pulp and paper being made available in Canada for United States war and essential civilian uses will be reduced."

The statement said there was no possibility at this time, however, that fir logs could be exported from British Columbia. Bad weather conditions in British Columbia and the Puget Sound areas have virtually exhausted log inventories on both sides of the border, it was stated, and "no relief is in sight until logging camps can be reopened."

The Canadian Timber Controller and WPB officials agreed to review the pulpwood situation again on April 1, and each 60 days thereafter.

It was noted also that steps have been taken in British Columbia to increase log production by granting an increase of $1 a 1,000 board feet on all logs, and a price of $4.50 on peeler logs.

New Chinese Law Easy on Newsmen

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 23 (AP)—Foreign correspondents in China will come under the newly promulgated Newspaperman's Law, official quarters said Feb. 19, but it was indicated that although technically they will be covered by the Law, in practice they will be treated as a separate class.

The Law, announced three days ago, provides that newspapermen may express their opinions freely "in accordance with law," but may not make statements contradictory to national policy or detrimental to the state or nation.

Thus far the new Law has had no actual effect on the work of foreign correspondents, who are subjected to the same censorship as before its promulgation.

How Family of Four Could Use Its Ration Points for a Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—A family of four, having 192 ration points for March, could have during the month:

Canned soup at two meals, vegetables at about three, processed fruit at about six, baked beans once, tomato juice twice, and a bottle of catsup.

Here is the way such a family might use its ration points:

Soup (twice)	20 Points	Tomato catsup (14 oz. bottle)	8
Baked beans	10		
Peas	16	Totals	192 Points
Corn	14		
Green beans	14		
Tomato juice (twice)	28		

These calculations are made on the basis of a No. 2 can supplying the family for one meal.

Pope Pius Receives Archbishop Spellman

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Pope Piux XII received Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York in a private audience Feb. 21, the Bern Radio said yesterday in a radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Later the Archbishop attended the opening of the Seventh Pontifical Academy of Sciences at the Vatican, over which the Pope presided. The Academy is dedicated to the study of experimental sciences and has 70 members, of whom five are Americans.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Abbott L pf 4	† 10	110	110	110	—2
Acme Steel (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	10	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Addressograph (1)	7	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	14	42¾	41⅜	42¾	+1¾
Alaska Juneau	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Alleghany Corp	9	1	1⅛	1	
Alleghany pf xw	17	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ½
Alleg pf $30 ww	30	8⅜	7⅝	8⅜	+ ½
Alleghany pr pf	6	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	33	23¼	22¼	23¼	+ ⅝
Allen Indust (¾e)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6a	1	148½	148½	148½	+1
Allied Mills (1e)	1	17	17	17	
Allied Strs (.15g)	19	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	25	31½	30½	31½	+ ⅝
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	4	17⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	5	26	25½	26	+ ⅞
Am Airlines (1½e)	1	55	54½	55	— ¼
Am Bank Note ¼g	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅝
Am Bk N pf (3)	†110	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch (¼e)	13	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	10	34¾	33½	34½	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	27	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	8	81⅜	80½	81⅜	+ ⅜
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	48	33	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.29g	1	66	65½	65½	— ½
Am Ch & Cab (2)	15	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ¾
Am Chicle (4a)	1	97	97	97	+1
Am Colortype .15g	3	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ¾
Am Crystal S 2½e	10	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Distill	2	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
Am Export L (2)	5	27¼	27	27	
Am & For Power	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	7	45½	44⅞	45½	+1¼
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	6	54	52¾	54	+1½
Am & F P 2 pf	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	2	30	30	30	—1½
Am Hide&Leather	6	3½	3¼	3½	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Am Home P (2.40)	1	56⅜	56	56¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	1	3	3	3	
Am International	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	† 40	46	45½	45½	+ ½
Am Locomotive	59	10¾	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf (7e)	6	88	86¾	88	
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½e	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Am Metal (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Am M 6% pf 6	† 20	120	120	120	
Am News 1.80	†150	30	30	30	
Am Pow & Lt	42	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¾
Am P & L $5 pf	10	20¼	20	20¼	
Am Rad&St S .15g	57	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	154	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	†330	64¼	63⅝	64¼	+1
Am Safety Raz ¾e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
Am Seating (1e)	9	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+1
Am Ship Bldg 3e	†140	29⅞	29	29½	+1
Am Smelt & R (2)	43	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ½
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	1	40	40	40	
Am Sm & R pf 7	† 40	150	150	150	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	15	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	
Am Stores ½g	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	10	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	98½	98	98½	+1⅜
Am Sum Tob (2e)	5	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	28	141⅜	138½	141⅜	+2⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	51½	51¼	51½	+ ½
Am Tob B (3a)	5	52½	51¾	52	
Am Tob pf (6)	† 50	137½	137½	137½	
Am Type Fdrs	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	13	34⅛	34	34	— ½
Am Water Works	48	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	+ ¼
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	62	62	62	+ ½
Am Woolen	13	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (8e)	5	66½	65	65½	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	42	5¾	5½	5¾	
Anaconda (2½e)	70	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
Anac W&C 1½e	†	26	26	26	+1
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
A P W Paper	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	3	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅜
Armour Illinois	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Armour III pr pf	13	54½	53½	54½	+1¼
Armstrong Ck ¼g	6	33¾	32½	33¾	+ ½
Arnold Const ¼g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Artloom Corp ½e	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Assoc Inv pf (5)	† 10	102	102	102	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF (1½g)	86	48¾	47⅜	48½	+ ¾
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	74	74	74	+ ¼
Atl Coast Line 2e	48	30⅝	29¼	30¼	+ ¼
Atl Refining (.15g)	8	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Atls Powd (¾g)	1	64½	64½	64½	
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	† 50	34	32	34	+1
Aviation Cp (⅛e)	68	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Balo Loco ct (1e)	40	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Balt & Ohio	111	4¾	4⅛	4¾	+ ½
Balt & Ohio pf	94	8½	7⅞	8½	+1
Bangor & Ar	17	7⅞	7	7⅜	— ⅜
Bang&A pf 2½	† 60	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+1⅛
Barber Asphalt	70	16⅜	15⅞	15½	
Barker Bros (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	17	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	26¾	26½	26½	+ ½
Bavuk Cigar (1½)	2	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
Beld-Hem (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Bell Airc (2e)	32	14	13½	14	+ ⅝
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	12	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¼
Benef Ind L 1½e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
Best Foods (.60)	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Beth Steel (1½g)	37	61⅞	59⅞	61	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ½
Bigelow-San (2)	8	28¾	28½	28⅝	
Black & Deck 1.60	9	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¾
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Bliss & Lau 1½e	2	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Bloomingde .20g	† 10	10	10	10	+ ¼
Boeing Airp (1e)	63	17	16¼	17	+ ⅜
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	8	46¼	45¼	46¼	+1
Bon Ami B 2½	† 90	41	40¾	42	+ ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	7	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.30g)	9	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	15	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	26	4	3¼	4	+ ⅛
Brew Cp Am (2)	2	21	21	21	— ⅞
Bridgeport Brass 1	27	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38⅛	38	38⅛	+2
Bristol-Myers .40g	2	41	40	41	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn-Man Tr	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	12	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	+1
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Bucy-E 7%pf 7	† 50	107	106⅞	107	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg	10	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Budd Mfg pf	†150	83½	82½	83½	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	5	8½	8¼	8½	
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Bullard Co (½g)	6	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	2	28	27⅞	28	
Burling Mills .35g	12	23¼	23	23⅛	— ¼
Bul Mills pf 2¾	6	56	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅜
Burl M 2¼pf 2½	6	54¾	54½	54½	— ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	20	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ½
Bush Terminal	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15g)	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z (⅛ae)	15	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	10	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
Byron Jack (¼g)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	
Callahan Z-Lead	26	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec (1)	24	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¾e	4	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	†11	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
Can Pacific	35	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	14	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Carc C&O (5)	†420	91½	90½	90½	
Carpenter Stl 2½e	3	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20a	1	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Case (J I) Co (1e)	11	90	87¾	90	+2¼
Caterpil Tract (2)	11	45	44⅜	45	+ ¾
Celanese Corp (2)	7	29¼	29	29	
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 1	100	100	100	+3
Celanese 7 pf 7	†130	99	99	99	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 30	122½	122	122½	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	21	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5	† 20	87	87	87	
Cent Aguirre 1½	5	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
Cent Fdry (.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Cent RR NJ	32	7¼	5¾	6¾	
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	3	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ¼
Century Rib Ma	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf	†580	39¾	39¼	39½	+ ½
Chain Belt (1⅛g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
Champ P&F ¼e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Champ P&F pf 6	† 10	103½	103½	103½	—1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	75	38	37	38	+ ½
Ches. & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	
Chi & E Ill	13	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 59o	50	10¼	9¼	10¼	+ ¾
Chi Great West	47	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Chi Grt W pf 1⅛e	64	13⅞	13¼	13¾	
Chi Mail Order ½e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	7	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
Chi Rk Is & Pac	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Chi R I 6%pf	16	1½	1⅜	1½	
Chi R I 7% pf	12	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	6	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Childs Co	8	2	2	2	
Chile Cop (½g)	† 16	25	25	25	—1
Chrysler Corp ¾g	21	74	73	73½	
Clev Grap Br (2e)	2	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ¾
City Ice&F (1.20)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
City Stores	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅜
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Cluett Peab 2¼e	8	35½	35	35½	+ ½
Colgate-P-P ½ae	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	100	99½	100	+1
Collins & Aik	3	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
Collins&A pf(5)	† 30	109	109	109	
Col & South	†580	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Col & Sou 1pf	15	5¾	5	5¾	+ ¾
Col & Sou 2pf	† 4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¾
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	5	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
Colum Br A (.30g)	8	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Colum Br B (.30g)	16	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
Colum G & El	116	3	2⅞	3	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	3	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	
Colum Pict (⅓e)	25	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Colum Carbon (4)	3	87½	86½	87½	+1
Coml Credit (3)	15	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
Coml Invest Tr (3)	15	33½	32⅞	33¼	
Coml Solvents .60e	115	13	12¾	12⅞	
Com'with & South	68	1	¾	¾	
Comw & Sou pf	4	41¾	41⅝	41¾	
Com'with Ed .35g	15	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	19¼	19	19¼	
Consol Aircraft	15	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Con C pr pf 6½	† 20	99¼	99¼	99¼	
Consolodation Cl pf	1	40½	40½	40½	—2½
Cons Copperm .45e	18	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Cons Edison (1.60)	17	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	97	97	97	+ ½
Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Cons Film In pf 1e	7	11½	10⅜	11½	+ ½
Cons Laundries	3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (½g)	42	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Container Corp ½ae	16	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ ⅜
Consum Pwr 4½	† 50	56½	56½	56½	—1
Cont Baking ½g	34	6	5⅝	5⅞	
Cont Can (¼g)	15	31¼	30¾	31	
Consolodation Coal	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .65e	17	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
Cont Motors (.55e)	43	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	30	29⅞	30	
Cont Steel (¾g)	4	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
Copperweld Stl .80	6	11½	11¼	11½	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	†250	40⅜	40	40	+ ¼
Corn Prodcts 2.60	6	57½	57⅛	57⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 40	179½	179½	179½	+ ½
Coty Inc (⅛e)	6	4	4	4	
Coty International	6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅜
Crane Co (1e)	40	16	15⅞	16	
Crane cv pf 5	†230	101	100¾	101	+ ½
Cream of Wh ⅜g	2	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ae	80	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅜
Crown C&S ½e	1	22	21¾	21¾	
Crown Zellerb (1)	9	13¼	13	13⅛	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 50	91	90	90	— ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	21	34½	33⅝	34¼	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75	74	75	+ ⅞
Cuba RR pf	†210	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	16	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	14¼	14	14	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	42	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	† 30	45	45	45	+ ½
Curtis P pr pf 3¼k	4	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	63	8	7⅞	8	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	12	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ½
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	3	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¾
Daviso Ch .60e	6	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	21	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	47	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	114	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Den & R G W pf	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Detroit Edis .30g	9	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†300	23	22	23	+ ¾
Diamond M 1½	1	29	29	29	— ¼
Diam Mat pf 1¾	1	39¾	39¼	39¼	
Diam T Motor (1e)	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	6	24	23¾	24	
Dist Co-S pf (5)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅜
Doehler Die C ⅜g	4	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅞
Dome Mines h.80g	20	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	5	63	62	63	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	5	20¾	20½	20⅝	
Dunhill Internat	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
du Pont deN (1g)	7	146¼	144¼	146¼	+2½
Eastern Air Lines	9	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	8	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	1	152½	152½	152½	— ½
East Kod pf (6)	† 20	179	179	179	— ⅞
Eaton Mfg (3)	8	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	13½	13	13½	+1
El & Mus Ind .06g	4	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 2½e	20	35	33⅜	35	+1½
Elec Boat (1e)	15	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	35½	35½	35½	
El Storage Bat (2)	4	38⅜	37⅜	38⅜	+1⅛
El Paso N G .2.40	4	26½	26½	26½	
Endicott-John (3)	1	51	51	51	
Endicott-Jh pf 5	† 30	113	113	113	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	30	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
Equit Office Bldg	3	½	½	½	
Erie Railroad (1e)	30	10	9¼	9½	+¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	19	322	9½	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
Erie Rail pf A (5)	8	43	41⅞	43	+1½
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	30	5	4⅜	4½	
Evans Products	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	13	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Exchange Buffet	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¾
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ½
Fed Lt&Trac 1⅜e	1	10½	10½	10½	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	13	28	27	28	+1⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	13	13	13	
Fed Mot Truck .40	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Fed D Strs .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	1	12⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	44	43¾	44	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R ⅜g	5	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107	107	107	+1
First Nat Strs 2½	4	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
Flintkote (¼g)	19	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
Follans Stl pf	† 30	34½	34¼	34½	+ ¼
Food Fair Stores 1	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	14¼	14	14⅛	
Fost W 6 pf 11½	†140	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .10g	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	36	3⅜	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12	12	12	— ¼
Garnewell Co 3e	†330	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind ¾g	66	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅜a	3	13	12¼	13	+1⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	41	40½	41	+ ¼
Gen Baking (.15g)	9	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Gen Bronze	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¼k	† 80	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Cigar (1)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	73	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	8	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ½
Gen G&E A	14	17⅛	17	17⅛	
Gen Motors ½g	63	48⅛	47½	47¾	
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	128	127¾	128	+ ½
Gen Out Adv .20e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	24	23½	23½	—1½
Gen Prec Eq (1)	13	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Ry Signal 1¾e	1	26¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract 1.20e	27	23¼	20¾	21½	+1⅛
Gen Shoe (¾g)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Gen SC pf 13⅜k	†110	66½	66½	66½	
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	53	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	66	65	66	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6		63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅜
Glidden Co (.30g)	35	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	10	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Goodrich (BF) 1e	28	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	90¼	89½	90¼	
Goodyear T&R ½g	50	29⅞	28¾	29⅞	+1⅜
Goth Hosiery ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Graham-Paige Mot	52	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby C Min .60	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	1	31	31	31	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	10	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	58	25¼	24½	25	+ ½
Gt West Sug (1g)	10	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7	†160	142½	142	142	— ¾
Green (H L) 2a	2	35¼	35	35¼	+ ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	18	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Grum Air En 1½ae	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†140	93½	92	92	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	159	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ¼
Gulf M&O pf 2½ae	29	30¾	29¾	30¾	+1¾
Hall WF Print 1a	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Harb-Walker ½g	18	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅞
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	32	2	2	2	
Hazel-At Gl (5)	† 10	97	97	97	—

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2¾s 51-48	107.7	107.7	107.7
1 2⅞s 60-55	109.15	109.15	109.15
10 2½s 68-63	100.13	100.10	100.13

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
19 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	94½	94	94
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	80	80	80
3 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	71	70¾	70¾
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	65¼	65	65¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	80¼	80¼
3 Am Int 5½s 49	105	105	105
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108⅜	108½
45 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅝	110⅜	110½
18 Am Tobacco 3s 62	103	103	103
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67½	67½	67½
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105	105
4 AT&S 4s 95	116½	116	116
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	113⅛	113½	113½
10 Atl & Birm 4s 33	35	35	35
20 A C Line 1st 4s 52	88½	88	88½
63 A C Line cit 4s 52	79¼	78⅜	79¼
25 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65⅜	65¾
23 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	34	34
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30¾	30	30¾
48 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	67	66½	67
132 B&O 95 st A	39½	38½	39½
59 B&O 95 st C	42¾	42½	42¾
111 B&O 2000 st D	39	38½	39
76 B&O 96 st F	39¼	38½	39½
205 B&O cv 60 st	29¼	28⅞	29⅛
100 B&O 4s 48	66	65¼	66
29 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	57	56¼	57
165 B&O S W 50 st	49	48	49
304 B&O T C 4s 59	52	51	52
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	66	66	66
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	45¾	45½	45½
1 Bklyn Un Gas 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
28 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	89	88½	89
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57 B	102	102	102
3 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114¼	114¼	114¼
53 Buf R&P 57 st	39¾	39	39¾
15 Bur C R&No 5s 34	16	15¾	16
20 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	15½	15	15
27 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	85½	84¼	85½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108½	108½	108½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Pac 4s perp	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
5 Caro C&O 4s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	104	104	104
16 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8	8	8
16 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	7¾	7¾	7¾
37 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	28½	27¾	28½
1 Cen Ga Est 5s 45	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	22	22	22
44 Cen Pac 5s 60	60	59⅝	60
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	90	90	90
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	83¾	83¾	83¾
149 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	25	24¼	25
65 Cen RR NJ 5s287 Reg	22⅞	22¼	22⅞
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	21⅞	21¾	21¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 C&O 4½s 92	131¼	131¼	131¼
2 C&O 3½s 96D	105	105	105
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105⅝	105½	105½
45 Cho2& Alton 4s 49	19½	19⅛	19⅜
13 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78⅞	78½	78⅞
15 CB⅝Q2½s 75	71¼	70¾	70¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s 59	92	71¾	92
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	100	100	100
30 Chi & Ill inc 97	36⅞	36¾	36⅞
8 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	41½	41¼	41½
73 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	94	93⅞	94
25 Harlem Riv&P4s'54 reg	93½	93½	93½
23 Hudson Coal 5s62A	41½	41⅛	41½
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	52⅞	52½	52⅞
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	25	25	25
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12 Ill Bell Tel 5s 55	49⅛	49	49⅛
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	46¼	46¼	46¼
16 Ill Cen 4s 52	54¼	53⅞	54¼
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
38 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	52¼	52	52¼
18 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞
12 Ill Cen 5s 55	60⅛	59⅞	60
17 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	46¼	45¾	46¼
6 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
3 Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	54	54	54
55 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50½	50¼	50½
26 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 53	46	45½	46
2 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
16 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	11¼	10⅞	11¼
16 Int Gt Nor 1t 6s 52	31	31	31
4 Int Gt Nor 1t 6s 56 B	30½	30½	30½
27 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	47¼	46½	46½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	67¾	67⅜	67½
29 Int T&T 5s 55	70⅞	70½	70⅞
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
7 James F&Clee 4s 59	51	51	51
12 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	76¼	75⅞	76¼
11 KCFtC & M 4s 36 ct	74½	74¼	74½
13 K C South 5s 50	74⅜	73½	74⅜
2 K C Term 4s 60	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	102	102	102
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89	89	89
2 L S & M S 3½s 97	87	87	87
4 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	82	82	82
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	59	59	59
10 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	81¾	81½	81¾
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	80	80	80
16 Leh ValHTerm 5s 54	46½	46	46
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58½	58½	58½
33 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40	40	40
8 Leh Val N cv 4½s 2003 st	36½	36¼	36¼
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4½s 49 st	100⅜	100⅛	100½
14 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¾	84½	84¾
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96⅜	95⅞	95⅞
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	91	91	91
5 Louis&N 4s 60B	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
6 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	96	96	96
29 Maine Cen 4s 45	88½	88¼	88½
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	94	94	94
10 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	31	31	31
5 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	12½	12½	12½
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	70½	70½	70½
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	19¾	19¾	19¾
8 MSPSSM gtd 5s 38	19¼	19	19½
123 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19⅝	19½	19½
41 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	46¾	46⅜	46¾
18 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	24½	24¼	24½
34 M-K-T 4½s 78	40¼	40	40¼
36 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44¾	44½	44⅝
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	39	39	39
47 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8⅛	8	8
11 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	42	41½	42
66 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	42	41¾	42
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
58 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	42¼	41⅞	42⅛
14 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	42⅜	41⅝	42⅛
32 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13½	13⅛	13½
5 Monongahela R 3¼ 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 MonWPaPubSV 4½ 60	112	112	112
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39½	38¾	39
47 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35½	34⅝	35½
32 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39¾	40
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
13 Nat Diry 3¼s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	103½	103¼	103¼
1 N Eng RR ext 4s 45	73½	73½	73⅝
3 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	81½	81½	81½
5 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	107½	107½	107½
8 N Orl Term 4s 53	88	87¾	88
15 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	57	57	57
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	54¼	53¾	54¼
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	51½	51½	51½
2 NY & Putnam 4s 93	45¾	45¾	45¾
113 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56½	56	56½
166 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	52	52⅜
24 NYC cn 4s 98	54¾	54¾	54¾
6 NYC 3¾s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
31 NYC cv 3¼s 52	73½	73¼	73½
1 NYCHR 3½s 97	80	80	80
7 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	58	58	58
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	53	53	53
5 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80⅜	80	80⅜
102 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68¾	67½	68
3 NY Connect 3½s 65	102¼	102	102¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 NY Edis 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	63½	63⅛	63½
29 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41½	41¼	41½
41 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39½	39	39½
11 NYNH&H 4s 55	36¼	36	36¼
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	35¾	35⅝	35⅞
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	11	11	11
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34¾	34¾	34¾
21 NYNH&H 3½s 54	35	35	35
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34¾	34¾	34¾
18 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
7 NY Stem 3½s 63	108¼	108¼	108½
1 NY SAW gen 5s 40	12	12	12
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32½	32½	32½
32 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	11	10¾	10⅞
14 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104¼	104	104¼
21 Norf&Soucv 5s 2014	34⅝	34½	34⅝
24 Norf Sou 4½s 98	75¾	75⅝	75¾
113 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	67	67⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	57	57	57
20 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	52⅞	53
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	80¼	80	80
33 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44¾	44¾
51 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	14¼	13⅞	14
17 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108⅞	108½	108⅞
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Pac G&E 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110⅞
3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	112	112
10 Pen Co 4s 63	105	104¾	105
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108	108	108
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122	122	122
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¾	92⅝	92¾
52 Pen RR gen 4¾s 81	100¼	100	100
7 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	99⅞	99¾	99¾
9 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92⅞	92⅝	92¾
43 Pen RR 3¼s 52	94¾	94⅝	94¾
15 Peoria & Eas 4s 60	48½	48	48½
6 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7⅞	8	8
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	79¼	79⅛	79¼
13 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¾	62½	62¾
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	71¾	71⅜	71⅜
18 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 PhiBalAkW 4½s 77C	114	114	114
15 Phila Co 4¼s 61	102	101¾	101¾
1 Phil Elec 3⅛s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	103	103	103
1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9½	9½	9½
16 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	22¾	22	22½
30 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	108¾	108½	108¾
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
24 PCC&StL 4½s 77	105	104½	105
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 PittckWVa 4½s 80C	59¾	58¾	58¾
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	92½	92¾
34 Readg 4½s 97A	82½	82¼	82⅜
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	91½	91	91½
13 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102	102
2 Repub Steel 4½s 56	102½	102⅜	102½
26 Rio Gr W 1st 4s 39	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜
62 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	34½	34⅜	34½
2 Rio Gr) W clt 4s 49 reg	29	29	29
10 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	11½	11½	11½
1 Ruland Can 4s 49	97	97	97
10 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 St J&G Isl 4s 47	107½	107½	107½
12 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
1 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
52 St LSF 5s 50 B	26	26	26½
10 St LSF R 50 ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
318 St LSF 4½s 78	26½	25¾	26⅜
16 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	26	25½	26
270 St LSF 4s 50A	24½	23⅝	24
12 St LSF 4s 50A ct	23¾	23½	23¾
10 St LSW 5s 52	30½	30	30½
65 St LSW rfg 5s 90	31½	30¼	31
26 St LSW 1st 4s 89	92¼	91⅞	92⅛
107 StP&KSShL 4½s 41	24¼	24	24¼
89 Seab A L cn 6s 45	17¼	16⅞	17¼
11 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	16	16	16
5 Sea AL aj 5s 49	7¼	7¼	7¼
72 Sea AL 4s 50 st	34	33	34
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
1 So Cal Pow 4s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
63 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56½	55½	56½
42 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55¼	54¾	55¼
75 So Pac 4½s 69	56	55¼	56
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝
2 So Pac ct 4s 49	81	80¾	80⅞
64 So Pac 3¾s 46	97	96¾	97
89 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	58⅜	57½	58¼
8 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	92½	92½	92½
1 South Ry 6½s 56	95½	95½	95½
40 South Ry gen 6s 56	91¾	91⅛	91¾
16 South Ry cn 5s 94	97	97	97
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	73¾	73½	73¾
3 South Pac Pem 5s 98	89	89	89
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	112¼	112¼	112¼
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105¼	105	105
8 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102½	102½	102½
9 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	106½	106⅜	106½
7 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70½	70½	70½
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70½	70⅛	70⅛
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	70¼	70	70¼
40 Third Ave aj 5s 60	25¾	25½	25⅝
3 Third Ave 4s 60	64½	64½	64½
8 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109	108⅝	109
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	99½	99⅛	99½
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	99½	99⅛	99½
10 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107	107	107
7 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	98	98	98
14 Unit Drugs 5s 53	99½	98½	98½
10 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	97¼	97	97⅛
2 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	98	98	98
13 Utah P&L 5s 44	98⅞	98¼	98⅞
24 Va & SW cn 5s 58	77	76½	76½
2 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
54 Wabash 4½s 91	40	39¾	40
2 Wabash 4s 81	49¼	49	49¼
1 Wabash 4s 71	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Walwrth 4s 55	92⅞	92½	92⅞
2 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	34½	34½	34½
11 West Shore 4s 2361	50⅞	50¼	50⅞
10 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Wstn Md 5½s 77A	98	98	98
18 Westn Md 4s 52	93¼	92½	92½
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	100 5-32	100	5-32
17 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	40	39¾	40
39 Westn Pac 5s asd	40	39¼	40
24 Western Un 5s 51	92¾	92	92¼
15 Western Un 5s 60	89½	89	89
8 Western Un 4½s 50	92½	92½	92½
19 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	88½	88	88
18 Wis Cen 4s 49	50	49¼	50
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17	16¾	17
15 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36ct	15	15¼	15½
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Young S & T 3½s 60	95¾	95½	95½

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
9 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	80	80	80
1 Australia 5s 57	87½	87½	87¼
1 Belgium 7s 55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Brazil 8s 41	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	40½	40⅜	40½
1 Brazil 6½s 72-57	40½	40½	40½
2 Brazil C Ry E1 7s 52	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Brisbane 5s 57	88	88	88
1 Buen A 4¾s 77	69	69	69
1 Canada 5s 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Canada 3¼s 61	102⅜	102⅝	102⅝
4 Canada 2½s 45	101⅛	101	101⅛
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	19	19	19
50 Chine 6s 61 Jan asd	19½	19½	19½
7 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	19	19	19
5 Chile 6s 62 asd	19	19	19
1 Chile 6s 63	20½	20½	20½
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	20	20	20
23 Cuba 4½s 77	79¼	79¼	79¼
10 Denmark 6s 42	54½	54½	54½
1 Helsingfors 6½s 60	70	70	70
1 Norway 4s 63	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
8 Peru 1st 6s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	22¾	22¾	22¾
4 Urug 4½s 78	62½	62½	62½
6 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	69½	69½	69½

Bond sales (in dollars). Total today, 7,116,600; previous day, 6,867,000; week ago, 9,126,300; year ago, 8,222,400; two years ago, 6,288,400; Jan. 1 to date, 477,568,700; year ago, 350,575,750; two years ago, 224,333,675.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

Heat Exchangers Output Ample

WASHINGTON (AP)—Heat Exchangers, one of the major bottlenecks of munitions production, can be produced in sufficient quantity to meet all 1943 demands, the War Production Board reported. A heat exchanger was defined as "an apparatus that exchanges heat between two or more fluids without allowing them to come into direct contact and intermix." The 100 manufacturers in the field produced in 1941 only about $65,000,000 worth. The materials required included steel plate, forgings and tubes and various forms of scarce copper and copper alloys.

Record Iron Ore Consumption

CLEVELAND (AP)—Consumption of Lake Superior district iron ore reached a record 7,765,174 gross tons in January, slightly above the 7,759,336-ton mark of December, 1942, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association said. Stocks on hand in furnace yards and at Lake Erie docks totaled 39,742,766 tons Feb. 1, against 33,919,063 tons the same date in 1942.

Second Cut in Newsprint Allotments Deferred by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The second cut in newsprint allotments to newspapers, scheduled to take effect April 1, was deferred temporarily by the War Production Board on the basis of new information on Canadian pulp supplies.

A 10 per cent newsprint cut already is in effect and the second cut was scheduled to have been not more than 10 per cent additional.

TORONTO (AP)—The Canadian Daily Newspapers Association was authorized to inform its members that "no further curtailment of print paper is contemplated for the second quarter of 1943."

This was authorized in a statement from John Atkins, administrator of printing, publishing and allied industries under the Canadian Prices Board, who is at present in Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Newsprint consumption in January, first month under the War Production Board's rationing order, was apparently 2.3 per cent under January of 1942, American Newspaper Publishers Association figures indicated.

The indicated total was 7.2 per cent lower than December, and 1.3 per cent under January, 1941.

The figures were believed to give only partial reflection of the rationing order, which was not announced until Jan. 1, so that newspapers had little time in January to adjust their paper use.

Also, the ANPA announced, the newspapers, while trying to cope with the new order, had an increase in advertising of 5.7 per cent over January of 1942.

Order Outlined

The rationing order instructed each newspaper, which uses more than 25 tons of newsprint quarterly, to cut its consumption for the first three months of 1943 to an amount equal to that required to produce its net paid circulation in the first quarter of 1941, plus 3 per cent for spoilage. "Net paid" circulation eliminates counting of returns from dealers, papers given away for promotional and other purposes. It was also provided that newspapers whose circulations had increased since 1941 could appeal for adjustments.

The WPB said, "the printing and publishing division of WPB estimates that the order will effect a reduction of approximately 10 per cent in current consumption of print paper, but stressed the fact that this was an over-all estimate for the industry."

The only statistics available on newsprint consumption are those of the ANPA. Figures from 422 newspapers reporting showed 226,741 tons consumed in January, against 252,399 in December, and 231,961 in January, 1942, while 421 showed 229,799 tons in January of 1941.

These 422 newspapers accounted for 74.3 per cent of all newsprint used in the United States for newspapers and other purposes in 1942, which indicates if the same ratio were maintained in January a total consumption of newsprint of 305,170 tons.

North American newsprint production, while restricted under American and Canadian conservation orders, was further hampered by adverse weather in January, and came to 316,961 tons, compared with 333,734 in December, and 425,154 in January, 1942.

January production was somewhat less than total requirements for American and Canadian newspapers and for export elsewhere. Canadian newspapers use about 170,000 tons annually, or around 14,000 a month, and while export figures are now secret, past records indicate they are about the same as Dominion consumption. United States publishers stocks, however, amounted to 457,809 tons, for January, or 63 days supply, and mill stocks were 120,216 tons, up from only 101,587 for December.

Production Figures

But while production is restricted in Canada, chief source of supply, the present order places it at 90 per cent of the rate of the six months ended last March, which indicates an allowed production of 3,257,302 tons annually, which is a little above the 3,177,000 tons actually produced in 1942.

What actual production will be in 1943 will depend primarily on wood supply, and paper men attending the convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association here this week said reports on available pulp wood for newsprint making in Canada were more favorable than they appeared a month or two ago.

Nevertheless, the situation is viewed as tight because of manpower, and other problems, and WPB spokesmen said in Washington last week another cut in newsprint consumption, of not more than 10 per cent, was in prospect for April 1. They said it would probably cut consumption to 90 per cent of that required to produce net paid circulation in 1941, instead of the present 100 per cent.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market made further new highs for the war period, and then had the usual weekly setback. The rise was slightly sharper than usual, so was the decline, and so was the recovery at the end of the week. Utilities and rails were conspicuous in the rise. Telephone went to a new 1942-1943 high just before the dividend meeting, at which the declaration of the usual $2.25 dividend confirmed general expectations in the Street.

Noteworthy in the current rise is the large and growing part being played by the low-priced shares.

On one day last week steel was the only one of the 15 most active stocks not in the low-priced category. There appear to be two explantations: first, the fact that marginal trading has gone out of fashion, so that small traders get their largest action out of buying low-priced shares for cash; and the other explanation is probably the general levelling down of the national income pyramid, with an increasing per cent in the lower income brackets.

Volume Increases

More impressive than the rise in prices, however, was the still further rise in volume. Monday's turnover of 1,835,000 shares was the largest since Dec. 31, 1941. Thursday was the sixth successive full trading session to run over 1,000,000 shares. There have now been more such days this year than in all of 1942. Volume is now running consistently higher than at any time since the early part of January last year.

Brokerage houses, short of help, are hard put to it to handle the volume, and all hands, including partners, have had to turn to in the back office to get the work done.

Probably most brokerage houses can now break even with volume consistently around 600,000 shares a day, and it is now well above that level. More than that, volume in recent weeks has been running consistently high. There is more money in consistent volume than in volume which has erratic fluctuations when the possibility of occasional very heavy days forces brokers to maintain stand-by help which runs up overhead during days and weeks of lean trading.

There was no particular connection between the immediate news and the week's market action. The rise might have been explained by the Russian advances, and the decline by American setback in Tunisia. But for the most part the current important news, such as the WPB shake-up, the growing manpower crisis, point rationing

Bruins Back at Garden For Game With Chicago

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins, who have dropped their last three games in a row on the road, return to what they hope will be the more congenial surroundings of Boston Garden tonight to face the Black Hawks from Chicago.

The Bruins have been absent ever since the Ice Follies came to town last Feb. 10, and although they were only called upon to play three games in this period, they lost all three, first to Chicago 3-2 Feb. 14, and then to Toronto 4-2 Saturday and to Detroit 4-0 Sunday. Moreover they dissipated their seemingly safe six-point lead at the head of the National Hockey League and allowed Detroit to climb up even with them.

"I Told You So"

There are probably a lot of hockey experts around the National League circuit who are saying, "I told you so," this morning, for practically ever since the Bruins first took over a share of first place early in the season, many of them maintained that the club could not stay up there. The Bruins fooled them, however, surviving two losing streaks of three games each, but now it appears they are skating on thin ice.

Including tonight's game, the B's have only six more contests to play. Red Wings, on the other hand, have 10 and even though the Rossmen win all their remaining starts, it seems likely that the Wings will pass them. After all, Detroit has been playing consistent hockey ever since the middle of December, and its record since then shows that the club has not dropped more than one game before winning again. Since Dec. 17 the Wings have played 24 games, winning 14 and tying five. In the same period the B's have played 27 games, winning only 12 and tying four.

"Lost" Column

The all-important lost column in the standing shows the Bruins have dropped 16 decisions to 10 for the Wings. These games are gone and can't be made up. To stay out in front the Bruins must count on Detroit's losing at least four of their remaining games while the B's themselves are taking every contest.

Tonight's game promises to be a thriller, because while the Bruins

By a Staff Photographer
Dit Clapper

are fighting to stay on top of the league, the Hawks are striving to hold off the challenge of Montreal Canadiens. Chicago is in fourth place, just one point ahead of the Canadiens, but unlike the Bruins, the Hawks have the advantage of games in hand. Paul Thompson's charges have 10 games left to play, while Dick Irvin's have only eight.

Bruins Favored

If past experiences mean anything this season, the Bruins should be favored this evening, for Chicago as yet has been unable to win at Boston Garden. Neither for that matter have the Bruins been able to win at Chicago Stadium, with the result that the season's series between the two clubs stands exactly even. Each has won three times and tied twice. Bruins have a slight edge in goals, 32-30.

There is the possibility that Bruins will regain the services tonight of big Dit Clapper, who rested his injured side during the whole two-weeks' road trip. On the bleak side, however, is the chance that Buzz Boll may not play. The Buzzer hurt his knee in Toronto Saturday, and did not dress for Sunday's affair in Detroit.

Cliff Thompson Skates With O's

Cliff Thompson, former star defenseman of the Boston Olympics, worked out with his old mates at the Arena this noon.

With one of the Army's anti-tank divisions, Cliff is, home on furlough. He lives in Stoneham.

Around The Hub

Baseball Still Going

A year ago tomorrow the vanguard of the Red Sox rolled out of the South Station for Sarasota and the start of the 1942 spring training grind. At that time the critics and many of the spectators wondered how far the big league baseball season would run; some even wondered if the spring campaign would finish. But today, a long year since, the majors are still intact, with a few drastic changes, and are ready to go ahead with 1943.

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A month from today the Sox will be going through their paces at Tufts' indoor cage and the Braves will be doing likewise at Choate School, in Connecticut. All the while pessimistic rumors will be springing up, spoken by those who think baseball or any other professional sport should not function in war time. But the season will probably run through, despite the fact that the grade of ball is decreased and traveling is difficult.

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The Eastern Basketball League has a busy week. The feature attraction brings together Dartmouth and Pennsylvania, the leading contenders, at Philadelphia on Saturday. Penn visits Cambridge for a date with Harvard tomorrow night. The Big Green paces the circuit with a six and one record, but Penn threatens at five and one. The Green, however, has the advantage of playing a majority of its remaining games at Hanover, where it has not lost a league game since 1940.

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First "triple" in the history of the New England indoor track and field championships was made in the Tufts College cage on the holiday by A. Richmond (Boo) Morcom of the University of New Hampshire. Morcom not only won his specialties, pole vaulting and high jumping, but set a new meet record of 23 ft. 7⅞ in. in the broad jump. Bill Dwyer of Brown won the 50-yard dash final in 5.4 seconds. Mal Shurtleff of Rhode Island State was first in the "600," while Roy Phillips of Tufts captured the mile.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Bay State Hockey League stars defeated the Eastern Massachusetts League 7 to 1 before 5,000 fans at the Arena last night. The Bay Staters will meet the Greater Boston stars next Saturday . . . Rowbotham and Stitt, present No. 2 ranking doubles team in New England, won the Metropolitan men's indoor doubles tennis championship at the Badminton Club on the holiday . . . At West Point, Army soundly defeated Harvard, 72 to 40, in a cage game, but here at The Boston Skating Club, Harvard took a hockey game from Army by a score of 8 to 4 . . . Stars from the Greater Boston Hockey League baffled the Catholic High sextet (of which Howie Morenz, Jr. was a member) from Montreal, 6 to 3 at the Arena . . . Davis Barnes of the Harvard swimming team won the men's N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 220-yard freestyle championship at the Boston Swimming Association's meet . . . Civilian director of recreation and athletics at Camp Edwards is Arthur "Dutch" Ayer, well-known New England coach, sports official, and athletic director.

College Sports Given Boost by Naval Ruling

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The announcement over the week end that the Navy will permit students in its nation-wide college training program to participate in intercollegiate athletics, "providing they can find the necessary time and stamina," came as a fresh hint of how competitive sports stand with war-geared Washington. Also, it brightened an intercollegiate athletic picture which was almost indistinguishable a few days ago.

It now seems apparent that, despite days jammed with studies, compulsory physical drills, etc., the Naval trainee will find time to take part in curtailed "varsity" sports.

Cadets Did It

At first glance you naturally wonder how any officer candidate, no matter how rugged he may be, could absorb the lengthy program set forth by the Navy, and then go out for the football, baseball or hockey team. On second thought, however, you remember that cadets at the various pre-flight schools this past fall put in more than 12 hours a day, but still played football—as fine a brand of football as a majority of the big college varsities. Iowa, North Carolina, Georgia, and St. Mary's cadets had particularly strong elevens.

Too, the boys at Annapolis and West Point labored under accelerated academic programs last fall, yet managed to turn out two elevens that compile good records. The same held true in regard to other varsity sports.

Have Poise

Another point to be considered is that many of the Naval trainees will be experienced athletes who already have made their letters in intercollegiate athletics. Because of their poise and background, they will need only a limited amount of instruction to make the team. Also with so much time devoted to compulsory physical drills, such as calisthenics and swimming, none of the "varsity" candidates will need lengthy conditioning work which normally comes in the forming of a team.

In football, which seems to be the sport that interests a wide majority of college fans, the trainees will find that most of their time can be spent mastering signals and polishing plays, with a minimum of emphasis on actual scrimmages and other bodily contact work. In fact, without attempting any long jumps, local colleges — housing Naval students—will be in a position to give the customers a sterling brand of ball.

Big Ten Rule

With a certain number of veterans who have been rejected for military service still around and high school stars under the draft age on the way up, too many of the trainees will not be necessary to form the nucleus for respectable varsity squads.

The Western Conference gave intercollegiate athletics a boost in the Mid-West over the week end by opening the doors to freshman participation in varsity sports. The Big Ten also allows members of the armed forces receiving most of their instruction from members of a university faculty to play with that school's teams.

That competitive athletics play a major role in the development of a good soldier, sailor or marine, is now an accepted theory. The pleas of Commander Thomas J. Hamilton of the Navy, other high-ranking officers and practically every college athletic director in the country are fast gaining a foothold.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Harvard teams will not participate in league events after the current winter schedule is finished. This ruling, of course, involves the various branches of the Eastern League, plus the Pentagonal hockey circuit . . . From the new Navy program will come officers for the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard . . . Candidates who pass examinations around the first of April will enroll about three months later . . . The training courses will vary from two to 16 weeks.

Week-End Sports in Brief

NEW YORK (AP)—Gil Dodds ran back to his 1942 ranking as America's premier miler to join consistent Greg Rice and fleet Hugh Short in winning the major events of the New York A. C. track meet at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Running as he did in taking the national indoor and outdoor titles last year, Dodds, B. A. A. standard-bearer, set a burning pace almost from the start. The time was 4:08.8, with Don Burnham of Dartmouth second.

Gregory Rice, America's greatest distance runner, racked up his 59th successive victory in winning the two miles from Oliver Hunter of Notre Dame in 8:58.5.

Hugh Short, Georgetown's great quarter-miler, bowed out of intercollegiate competition by taking the Buermeyer 500-yard run for his third straight victory over the boards this season.

Joe Nowicki, sturdily built Fordham runner, came from off the pace to take the Matt Halpin half-mile in 1:53.8.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — William D. (Bill) Cox, who has been a baseball fan since his grammar school days 20-odd years ago, is the new owner of the National League Phils.

The wealthy New Yorker purchased the club from the National League by signing a memorandum of agreement with the league. The agreement provides for the formal turning over of the club to Cox and his associates March 3.

♪ ♪ ♪

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The Queen of Tennis, Pauline Betz, National women's champion, added a new star to her crown by taking the Miami Mid-winter Tournament with a victory over Doris Hart, the nation's No. 1 junior.

Playing a dazzling game, Miss Betz downed her opponent, 6—0, 6—2, to to mark up one of the quickest victories on record.

Throughout the tournament, she played only 79 minutes of tennis.

♪ ♪ ♪

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Edward W. Mahan, recreational and welfare officer at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station and one-time All-America fullback at Harvard, has been promoted from Lieutenant-Commander to Commander, it was announced.

♪ ♪ ♪

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. (AP) — The University of New Hampshire proved its right to the Eastern ski championships this week end by taking the Middlebury College winter carnival meet on the strength of its prowess in the langlauf and jump.

The Norwich University team, holding first place up to the jumping event, dropped to third behind Dartmouth in the final reckoning.

♪ ♪ ♪

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP) — Thomas H. Richardson, President of the Eastern Baseball League, notified all club owners that the session adjourned Feb. 6 in New York City will be reconvened Sunday, Feb. 28, at the Hotel New Yorker.

The league officials are expected to adopt one of three schedules under consideration—two calling for 140 games and the third for 126.

♪ ♪ ♪

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn. (AP) — The Appalachian League, whose directors feel that baseball has a definite morale value in wartime, will operate this summer.

♪ ♪ ♪

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Formal intercollegiate crew, golf, and tennis competition have been lopped from Princeton University's spring athletic program, President Harold W. Dodds announced, and "further curtailments will be made this spring."

The announcement came a day after a statement by Harvard that intercollegiate athletics there also would be drastically cut.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHICAGO (AP)—Joe Stydahar became the 25th member of the Chicago Bears and the 329th National Football League player to enter the armed forces. He was sworn into the Navy with the rank of Ensign and was ordered to report to Dartmouth College March 8 for seagoing indoctrination.

♪ ♪ ♪

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—The University of Minnesota won the annual intercollegiate pocket billiard tournament, sponsored by the Association of College Unions and National Billiard Association. The results were gathered by mail.

Minnesota posted 418 of a possible 750 points, Florida was second with 393, Michigan third with 361 and Cornell fourth with 327. Lefferts Mabie of Florida was individual high with 102 out of 150 points.

♪ ♪ ♪

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. (AP)—Joe Genovesi of Rockville, Conn., led a field of 72 contestants in the 13th annual eastern duckpin bowling sweepstakes, winning first prize of $500 with a total pinfall of 2051.

♪ ♪ ♪

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Arthur Howard, Grimsby Beach, Ont., Can., and A. M. Crawford, Wingham, Ont., Can., won the National Open Marl Doublets at St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club, defeating Harry Davis, Akron, Ohio, and John McKirdie, Chicago, 24-16.

Leo Durocher Will Answer Army Call Week From Today

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Leo (Lippy) Durocher, loquacious manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team, will be inducted next Monday, his local draft board announced.

Durocher, re-classified in 1-A last week, has been ordered to report to his board headquarters at 7 a. m. (EWT). Leo, who is married, but who has no children, will be 38 years old in July.

Leo has been manager of the Dodgers for four seasons, during which time he won the National League pennant in 1941, finished second in 1940, '42, and third in 1939—his first year at the helm of the Brooklyn club. He was resigned as player-manager for the 1943 season when Branch Rickey became President of the club last fall.

Free Rides

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — The Manito Golf and Country Club is seven blocks from the end of the bus lines. Members needn't be concerned, though. Club officers, lacking tires, have rigged up a truck with wooden wheels to provide free rides to the fairways.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	16	6	50	163	160
Detroit	20	10	10	50	134	98
Toronto	19	16	6	44	172	131
Chicago	15	14	11	41	137	132
Montreal	16	18	8	40	146	164
New York	8	26	7	23	126	203

Results Feb. 20

Toronto 4, Boston 2.
Montreal 6, New York 1.

Results Feb. 21

Detroit 4, Boston 0.
Chicago 5, Toronto 0.
New York 6, Montreal 1.

Fortieth Anniversary For Mass. Golf Assoc.

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

February is a notable month for anniversaries, and tomorrow it is many happy returns of the day for the Massachusetts Golf Association. Forty years ago, Feb. 24, 1903, the M. G. A. came into being at the Exchange Club in Boston, with an initial membership of 34 clubs, representing 51 delegates.

By no means was it the first of the state, district or other sectional golf organizations in this country. Proverbial New England conservatism, no doubt, is the explanation. As far back as 1899, Massachusetts had 68 clubs listed in the "Official Golf Guide." In 1901 an unofficial state amateur championship was staged at Wollaston, won by Louis Myers, with Percival Gilbert as runnerup. "Percy" is still around and still capable of good golf, scoring better than he could then, thanks to improved balls, implements and modern grooming of courses.

Late in Organizing

Fact of the matter is that Massachusetts was a trailer in organizing a state association. The Metropolitan Golf Associatioon had been formed way back in 1897, the Western in 1899, the Western Pennsylvania in '99, the Southern in 1902. The Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia had been formed in 1898 and the Women's Golf Associatioon of Boston had been formed in 1900, or three years before the men got around to their state association. By that time the women, so much more progressive, already had had a meeting, in January of 1903, at which they voted to expand their organization and make it essentially state-wide, instead of a Greater Boston body.

There had been talk of forming a Massachusetts Golf Association long before any definite step was taken to that end. Finally, on Dec. 11, 1902, a meeting of delegates from a number of leading clubs was held for the purpose of sounding sentiment on the formation of a state body. The vote was affirmative, and a committee of seven was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. Then came the organization meeting of Feb. 24, 1903.

No Longer Existent

Yours truly, it so happens, was present at that meeting, as a golf reporter. Of the clubs which sent delegates and were numbered among the original members, the Allston Golf Club, Newton G. C., Newton Centre G. C., Wellington Hill G. C., Chestnut Hill G. C., Medford G. C., Danvers G. C., and Misery Island G. C. no longer are existent, although two or three may have merged into other clubs. The Salem Golf Club of that time is the North Shore Club of today. Where the Allston Club was located is now part of Braves Field and the Armory. The Kenilworth Club, farther out on Commonwealth Avenue than Allston, had one hole parallel to the avenue, where the players got plenty of attention from passersby, in an era when golf was a novelty.

Once the Massachusetts Golf Association was established, it made up for lost time, proving one of the most progressive sectional organizations in the land, in fact, a pace-setter along many lines and instigator of policies later adopted by many other sectional associations. Those have been too often rehearsed to require repetition here. What the rank-and-file of golfers of the younger generation may not know, however, was how fully the year 1903 was a red-letter era in Massachusetts golf.

British Amateurs

There was the formation of the M. G. A.; the broadened range of the then Women's Golf Association of Boston. The election on Feb. 17 of that year of G. Herbert Windeler, of The Country Club, to the office of President of the United States Golf Association, and his election, one week later, as the first President of the Massachusetts Association, to continue in that office through 1910. His immediate successor was Herbert Jaques, in 1911, just after he had served for two years as President of the U. S. G. A. No fewer than three men who have headed the M. G. A. also have served in the same capacity for the National Association, H. W. Pierce the third.

We're not through yet with 1903, for it was in that year, as head of the U. S. G. A. and the M. G. A., that G. Herbert Windeler prevailed upon the Oxford-Cambridge Society of England to send over a team of outstanding British amateurs, who began their tour of the United States with team matches at Myopia and Essex County and proved themselves top-notch golfers and thorough-going sportsmen, from whose methods of play our leading amateurs of that period gathered many useful pointers, even while demonstrating to the distinguished visitors that golf in this country already had made great strides.

Bruins' Center Remains on Top Of Scoring Race

By the Associated Press

Although the Boston Bruins lost every contest on their recent three-game road trip, their star center, Bill Cowley, managed to retain the individual National Hockey League scoring lead.

Cowley, who shot three of Boston's four goals on the trip, has 62 points and enjoys a five-point advantage over Chicago's Doug Bentley. Max Bentley, also of the Hawks, is next with 56 and Lorne Carr of the Toronto Maple Leafs has 54.

Although circuit officials granted Cowley's request that an assist previously credited to him be taken away because he didn't deem it fair, his 40 set-ups still are tops. Billy Taylor of Toronto is second in the play-making department with 37.

Doug Bentley, with 27, is the top goal-getter. Carr follows with 26 and Buzz Boll of Boston and Red Hamill of Chicago are next with 25. Other skaters with 20 or more nettings are Cowley, Max Bentley, Joe Benoit, and Gordie Drillon of Montreal, Gaye Stewart and Syl Apps of Toronto, and Art Jackson of Boston.

Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings has regained his perch as the circuit's top bad man. Orlando has 63 minutes in majors and minors in addition to two 10-minute misconducts and a match penalty.

The leaders:

Player Club	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	22	40	62
D. Bentley, Chicago	27	30	57
M. Bentley, Chicago	21	35	56
Carr, Toronto	26	28	54
Boll, Boston	25	27	52
Taylor, Toronto	15	37	52
Blake, Montreal	17	31	48
Patrick, New York	17	31	48
Benoit, Montreal	23	24	47
Howe, Detroit	18	29	47

Report March 2

NEW YORK (AP) — Thirteen basketball players on the Long Island University's roster have been ordered to report for induction on March 2.

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(Continued from previous page)

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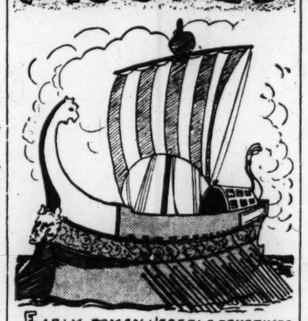
FACTS and FIGURES


EARLY ROMAN VESSELS SOMETIMES CARRIED BASKETS AT THE MASTHEAD TO INDICATE THEY WERE CARGO CARRIERS.
IT'S A FACT
IRRIGATION RESERVOIRS CONSTRUCTED BY THE U.S. RECLAMATION SERVICE AND NOW IN OPERATION WILL HOLD WATER ENOUGH TO COVER 61,610,283 ACRES OF LAND ONE FOOT DEEP.
One degree of longitude on the earth's surface at the equator measures 69.16 miles.
K. PARRIS

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: In the hunt for new foods, a seaweed is suggested as having the nutritive properties of spinach. Moreover, the sand is cleaner.

Detroit News: Always striving to be helpful—that's us! Leave the loaf of bread about for a few days. It makes it easier to slice.

Punch ©—An optimist complains that a lot of people nowadays worry about nothing at all. So do we, when it happens to be in the bank.

In Lighter Vein

Ingenious

"My boss wants a pane of glass 9x11."

"Ain't got none of that size," said the clever clerk. "Will an 11x9 pane do?"

"I'll try her. Maybe if we slip her in sideways nobody'll notice." —Telephone Topics.

The Starting Point

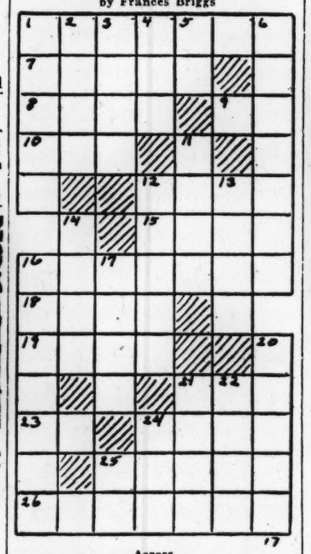
The late Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister of England, was discussing the possibility of lasting peace with another government official. The latter, an expert in foreign affairs, was unimpressed by the Prime Minister's idealistic viewpoint.

"The desire for peace does not necessarily insure it," he remarked somewhat cynically.

"Quite true," admitted MacDonald. "Neither does the desire for food satisfy your hunger, but at least it gets you started toward a restaurant."—Milwaukee Journal.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—"O Captain! My Captain!" was written by whom?
7—What is Poe's "ebony bird"?
8—The Irani dwell where?
9—You would find Currituck Sound on map of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—What metallic element was known to ancients under name of Kassiteros?
12—What State of U. S. takes its name from river which forms its southern boundary?
15—What is first name of American poet who wrote "Corn Huskers"?
16—Who is Aida's rival in opera "Aida"?
18—What is name of Swedish seaport at mouth of Ume River?
19—In what French city was Auber, operatic composer, born?
21—What is one of strips of wood bound to feet for gliding over snow-covered surface?
23—Within.
24—To draw out and twist into threads.
25—Muscular strength is what?
26—What is capital of Cyprus

Down
1—If you emulated Anton Chekhov, would you write, paint, or fight?
2—Mata ——.
3—What was first name of Turgenev, Russian novelist?
4—In boxing, referee counts off from one to how many seconds?
5—Symbol for manganese is what?
6—Able and Rosemary are principal characters in well-known play by whom?
11—To burn slightly or partly.
12—Sea.
13—What is the seventh asteroid, or small planet?
14—Who is heroine of a Jane Austen novel?
16—What is a public sale of goods to highest bidder?
17—Want.
20—What do you call projecting part of the ear?
21—Mineral springs.
22—What New Zealand bird has no visible wing or tail?
24—Standing room only (abbr.).
25—Vancouver Island is a part of what Canadian province (abbr.)?
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G & C Merriam Company

Brereton, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. (brâr'-t'n)—Commander of U. S. Air Forces in the Middle East, and commander of all American forces in the Cairo sector.

Catroux, Gen. Georges (zhôrzh' ka'-trōō') — General de Gaulle's representative in North Africa.

Djebel Mansour (jă'-băl măn-sōōr') — Communications center 30 miles below Tunis.

Ibáñez, Bernardo (bĕr-när'-thō ē-bä'-nyās) — Chilean labor leader, one of the most prominent in Latin America.

Kaltenbrunner, Dr. Ernst (ĕrnst käl'-tĕn-brōōn'-ĕr) — New chief of the German Security Police, succeeding Reinhart Heydrich.

Kastornoye (kŭ-stôr'-nô-yă) — Important railroad junction near Kursk, Soviet Russia.

Matmata Mountains (mĭt-mä'-tă)—Location of the "Little Maginot Line" in North Africa.

Paulus, Field Marshal Friedrich (frē'-drĭĸ pou'-lōōs) — Commander of the German siege force which has been driven out of Stalingrad.

Pont du Fahs (pôN' dü fäs') —Railroad center of Tunisia.

Rapopo (rä-pō'-pō) — Airdrome at Rabaul, on New Britain Island.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Kaladan (kŭl'-ă-dŭn') — River of Burma.

Mariupol (mä'-rê-ōō-pôl'-y')—Russian port on the Sea of Azov.

Novocherkassk (nô'-vô-chĕr-kásk') — Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia, on the new line made by the Russian offensive.

Taman (tä-män'-y') — Peninsula and cape east of the Kerch Strait, Soviet Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofą; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ȯbey, ȯrb, ȯdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Just for Fun— By Gene Carr

"As soon as we get home I must remember to write the Browns a bread and oleomargarine note."

A Verse for Today . . .

Waters flowed over mine head; . . . I called upon thy name, O LORD, out of the low dungeon. Thou hast heard my voice.—LAM. 3:54, 55, 56

Did You Ever Wonder

If Hot Water Will Freeze More Quickly Than Cold?

This much-debated point depends on various factors, but under certain conditions it is possible that hot water may freeze before cold water.

If a pint of tap water at ordinary temperatures and an equal amount of boiling water from a kettle are put in similar tin dishes exposed to temperatures of zero or below, the hot water will freeze first.

The explanation offered for this curious result is that the hot water will lose heat so rapidly due to faster evaporation and to radiation that it would soon "catch up" to the temperature of the slower evaporating and slower cooling water at ordinary temperatures.

After catching up with the cool water, the water that had been hot would go on and freeze first because the amount of water which had evaporated (turned to water vapor) would be so much greater than the evaporation loss of the cool water that there would be a smaller mass of liquid to turn to ice. It is, of course, a matter of common observation that a shallow puddle will freeze before a deep pool.

How Water May Be Used to Obtain Oil?

Oil and water do not mix. Since this is the case, it is possible to use water to obtain oil from wells. When the oil production of a field begins to dwindle, the remnants of the oil in the underground rock may be forced out by water pressure. To accomplish this, water is forced down through carefully chosen wells and the pressure tends to push the oil out through other wells in the field.

If All Ebony Wood Is Black?

Such expressions as "black as ebony" or "ebony black" might lead one to suppose that all ebony wood is coal-colored. That, however, is not the case. The black ebony wood is most highly prized, but there are also varieties of ebony in which the wood is green.
—W. P. Keasbey.

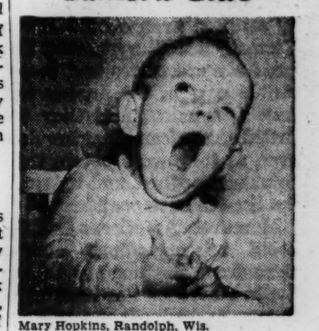
Cotton Field "Bombed"

Sheldon, Ill.

More than a month ago a Chicago boy, a lieutenant in the army air corps, was ordered to fly a bomber from his South Carolina base to a midwestern field. Since he and his co-pilot expected to have a few days' leave during the mission, they tossed two large pieces of luggage into the empty bomb bay. When they were about 100 miles out, the co-pilot discovered that the bomb bay doors had opened and the luggage had fallen out somewhere along the route. There was nothing they could do, however, but fly on.

Last week the luggage, a trifle battered but otherwise intact, came back to their South Carolina base. Negroes had found it while at work in a cotton field and had taken it to the nearest army post.

Camera Club



Mary Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.
"Goin' My Way?"

NEWS ITEM— SHORTAGE OF HAIRPINS & BOBBY PINS CAUSES CONSTERNATION AMONG THE LADIES.

WHAT'LL MY LITTLE WIFE GIVE FOR THAT ?
DARLING; FOR THAT I'LL GIVE YOU MY Nº 17 COUPON
WHAT GOES ON-- A TREASURE HUNT?
I'M LEAVING YOU EACH $1,000.
OH AUNTY, JUST LEAVE ME YOUR BOBBY PINS
I.F. VAN ZELM

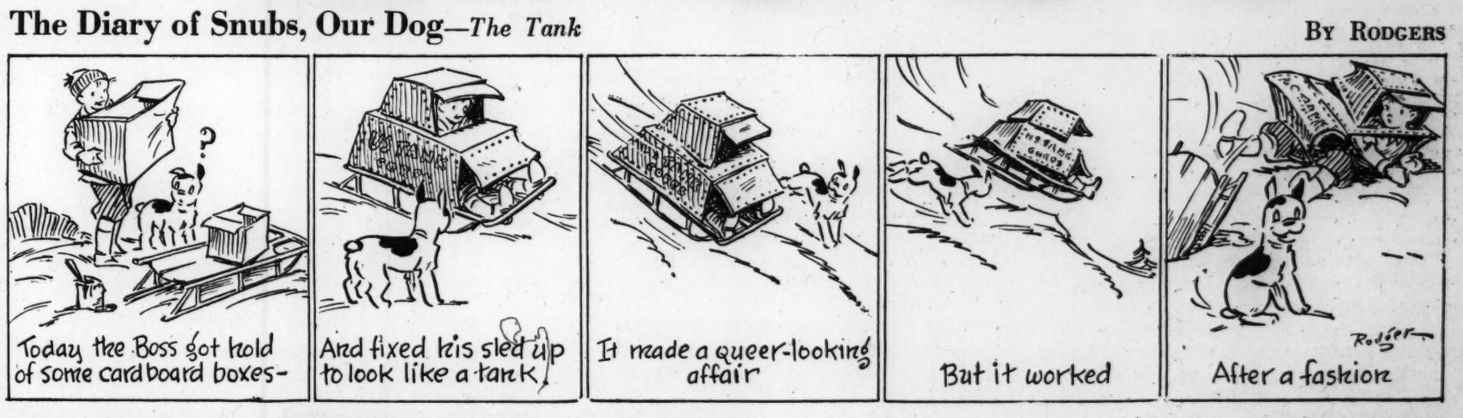
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Keep the Home Fires Burning*

By Le Pelley

PUT SOME COAL ON THE FIRE BENJAMIN .... !
YES'M...
HMM... I DIDN'T KNOW THAT BOOK WAS DOWN HERE !! "THE FEARNOT BOYS IN THE SOUTH SEAS"
OOOH.. "A WARM BREEZE BLEW THE PALMS AS DICK FEARNOT CREPT CLOSER.... "
Time flies
"THE HOT SUN SHONE ON THE BAY AND HEAT WAS COMING OUT OF THE JUNGLE ... "
HURRY WITH THAT COAL.. IT'S FREEZING !!!
YES'M YES'M YES'M ..

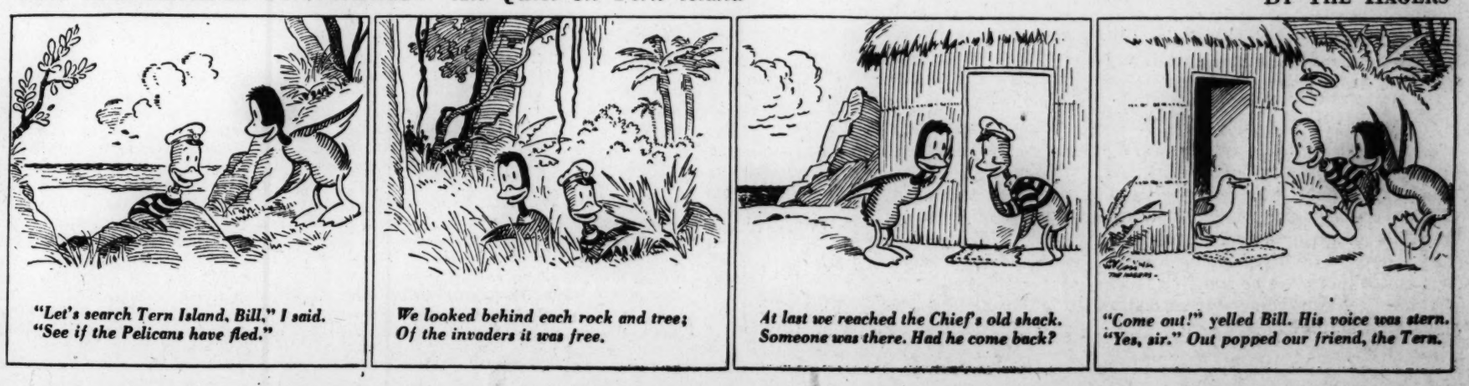
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Tank*

By Rodgers


Today the Boss got hold of some cardboard boxes-
And fixed his sled up to look like a tank.
It made a queer-looking affair
But it worked
After a fashion

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Quiet on Tern Island*

By The Hagers


"Let's search Tern Island, Bill," I said. "See if the Pelicans have fled."
We looked behind each rock and tree; Of the invaders it was free.
At last we reached the Chief's old shack. Someone was there. Had he come back?
"Come out!" yelled Bill. His voice was stern. "Yes, sir." Out popped our friend, the Tern.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Time for Steadiness

President Roosevelt has never displayed a more timely sense of leadership than in his radio speech turning American thought to the Biblical truths which gave George Washington the courage and confidence to go forward steadily amidst wartime trials. For this hour demands of Americans a steadiness that carries on in face of doubt and defeat, a steadiness that is rooted in religious faith. It is time for refusing to be swayed from a plan and purpose either by reverses or successes, by impatience, confusion, misunderstanding, or factionalism.

Bad news from Tunisia, losses in the Atlantic, a new Japanese offensive in China—all these seem accentuated by the contrasting successes with which the Red Army is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary and by Joseph Stalin's remarks about a second front. It will be well if Americans meet this second-front question with the kind of steadiness Washington displayed — without impatience and without complacency.

President Roosevelt warned against the easy attitude which would let Russia win the war. Russia cannot win the war for America or Britain. They are not fighting merely to throw the Nazis out of Russia. They could not be satisfied even should Russia break Germany's military power. They must have a more active and more plainly visible part in the final overthrow of Axis aggression. And they will have. British-American plans are developing, even as they were before the African front was opened, and today is exactly the time to have confidence.

Moreover, Americans will do well to avoid misconceptions which might arise from the manner in which the Stalin reference has been emphasized. It was undoubtedly more casual than it appears and intended only as a reminder of how much the Red Army is doing. It may have been chiefly for home consumption. It is well to let the Red Army have its day; the Russians certainly have a right to crow. Yet it would be misleading to accept the view that Russia is bearing "the whole weight of the war."

Steadiness that will not sleep but will not become excitedly impatient can be gained from a little perspective. Britain bore the whole weight of the war for a year: Russians would do well to remember that. And so would Americans. Moreover, Moscow too easily forgets the great sea front which blockades Germany and cripples her war effort in a hundred ways. The same can be said for the air front.

Bombing which destroyed vast supplies stored at Rostock and Lübeck last year, just before the ice broke in the Baltic to release them for the Russian front, may have saved Stalingrad. Even the African front has caused noticeable withdrawals of Nazi forces from Russia. Thousands of tanks and planes sent to Russia by Britain and America have had a big part.

All credit to Russia, but let us keep our perspective. And let us be steady with the steadiness of George Washington, rooted and grounded in faith in the right.

Stopping Rommel

In Washington and Algiers, American military leaders are experiencing once more the painful surprises that come from expecting the enemy to do only what they would do.

They have been saying that Marshal Rommel must stop soon. With the British Eighth Army threatening his rear he could not reasonably undertake a major drive toward the interior of Tunisia. He wouldn't dare attempt to roll up the American-French-British front by a northward sweep. The break through the thinly held American line near Sened was only to win a bit of elbow-room for defense.

These assumptions may have been based on honored, orthodox military concepts. So were the Maginot Line and Pearl Harbor. But Rommel has repeatedly shown a prefefence for imagination rather than orthodoxy. He may think he can hold the Mareth Line or have no real intention of holding it. He knows that in tank war, enemy armor destroyed or captured counts more than territory taken. He doubtless values the 100 American tanks reported lost much more than the 50-mile advance.

Tobruk was held for months by heroic fighting and lost in a day by expecting Rommel to do the expected. The forces now containing him in Tunisia appear strong enough to stop him. But manifestly their commanders cannot depend on his stopping himself. And is it either wise or sporting to expect General Montgomery to catch him and stop him, too?

In Defense of the Vest

Doubtless many men will agree with the position of the Merchant Tailors and Designers Association of America. In a recent statement it asked the Government to lift the ban on vests for double-breasted suits. The statement read: "With the exception of trousers, there is no more utilitarian garment than the vest."

There is an issue here, although we feel it is a subjective opinion. So far as trousers are concerned, all agree that this garment heads the list. But who is to decide whether a vest is more utilitarian than a sweater, jacket, or sweatshirt?

Perhaps the best argument for a vest with a suit, single or double-breasted, is the prosaic, everyday problem of storage space. A man needs just as many niches for keys, pencil stubs, money order receipts, old scraps of paper, buttons that have popped, paper clips, change, and other impedimenta when wearing a double-breasted garment as when clothed in a single-breasted coat.

It's a ticklish predicament. In case the womenfolk smile, they are gently reminded that a man does not transport a miniature traveling trunk wherever and whenever he goes. After all, a woman never has to think where she will carry her keys, purses, handkerchiefs, ration cards, letters to be answered, market lists, pencil, fountain pen, recipes which she gathered at the neighborhood knitting bee, Junior's mitten she discovered on the street, extra pair of gloves, comb, nail file, miscellaneous beauty implementers, rubber bands, small notebook, receipts, several identification cards, ticket stubs, programs, and other essential materials.

We heard recently a remark to the effect that one never has too many closets and cupboards. Certainly there are pockets in coats and trousers, one's wife may remark. But really, my dear, one never has too much storage space.

The War Comes Home

This food rationing, which seems so strange to the land of abundance, may help Americans return to the more rugged virtues. It should mark the end of an era of waste; it may usher in a new period of wiser, more considered, living. If Americans feed the world, they must think of the world.

The drastic cut in the canned goods allotment indicates the real seriousness of the shortage, and those who have been "living out of a can" and who now turn to the wonderfully developed fresh goods markets may discover just how acute the shortage is in many lines.

This shortage is not fancied, nor is it artificial. It results from the better living many Americans now enjoy from a rise in their incomes. It results from such things as 3,000,000 tons of lend-lease shipping, mostly of foodstuffs, to Russia, similar shipments to Britain, and to American overseas bases and troops.

It temporarily results, too, from freezing weather in the Southern fruit and vegetable growing sections. The fact that these shortages are present and actual makes it absolutely necessary that each American buy only what he needs, shun "black markets," approach the shopping problem with the calm knowledge there is sufficient for fair distribution, and that rationing is an instrument designed to assure the fairest possible distribution.

The Office of Price Administration must play fair, too, by extending to other necessary foods the price ceilings already applied to five fresh vegetables. Only this will save Americans from inflated prices.

It is inevitable that this food stringency will focus public attention on the question of dramatically boosting farm production, which of course is the ultimate answer. The problems of giving the farmer prices at incentive levels and of guaranteeing him adequate manpower, fertilizer and machinery may be pushed to the forefront now, and under the exactions of this close public interest may find quicker solution.

For the individual American reader we earnestly advise: Grow what you can; preserve and store all you can. Become as independent as you can. This is the year for Victory Gardens.

Now that Spring is just around the corner, we can begin to see some sense in the daylight saving that has had us grope in the dark for the last three months on our way to work.

Some waitresses say tipping is falling off because customers are saving for income taxes. After March, 15, they may not come in at all—for a while.

A Wonderful Uniform

A woman once said to me, "I never talk to anyone when I am traveling, for I am not interested in strangers." Had I classified myself under the "I Nevers" I would not have met Tom. And not to have met Tom would have been my loss.

I had boarded the crowded train at our local railroad station. The seat nearest me was occupied by a young soldier, slight of stature, with a bronzed complexion and very black hair and eyes. I thought perhaps he was an American Chinese. I asked him if I could have the seat beside him and he said, "Yes, Miss." I was amused by the title, as I am most frequently addressed as "Ma'am" by the butcher, the gas man, and others.

The young man asked the name of the station. He did not seem familiar with Maryland and smiled as he said, "All I know about America is what I see in the movies. Please tell me about Maryland."

So I told the soldier about our coal mines, our fish and oysters and crabs, and the story of the Star-Spangled Banner. He seemed immensely interested.

"Now, tell me something about yourself," I said.

"My name is Tom ———. I was born in Hawaii twenty-one years ago. I graduated from high school and then was employed as a salesman for an American soft drink concern before joining the Army. My parents and relatives are in Hawaii. I have been stationed in a midwestern camp for over a year. This is my first furlough. I have six days. I am on my way to Washington, where I'm going sightseeing."

* * *

I asked him if he had seen the Japs when they bombed Hawaii. He told me that he had. It was an exciting and thrilling sight to watch their own planes chase and fight the Japs. But it was sad because he had lost many of his friends. And in that quiet voice he spoke, with his jaw set in a determined way—"I've got a job to do and I'm not going back home until it's finished!"

Tom told me that he took many pictures which he pasted in an album and he is going to send them back to his parents so they can see for themselves what a great country this America is. The time passed quickly as Tom painted for me a vivid word picture of Hawaii.

"Tom, what do your parents think of you as a soldier?" I inquired.

Without any attempt to brag or be clever, he bashfully but in all sincerity answered, "They think I'm wonderful."

* * *

Tom's conversation was mostly about Washington. He kept saying, "Tell me some more about it."

Suddenly Tom asked, "Miss, what's that dome over there?" It was the dome of the Capitol and when I told him, his excitement knew no bounds. To my utter astonishment Tom was actually pinching himself on the hand.

I asked him why he was doing that and he said, "I can't believe it—I must be dreaming. Am I really in Washington?"

Well—if it was a soldier's dream, it had come true.

He took his overcoat from a hanger and folded it carefully and placed it over his knees. Looking at it and smoothing its folds, he said softly, reverently, "Isn't this a wonderful uniform?"

I could only nod. Something in my throat kept me from speaking. G. L. W.

The Bookshelf

New York of the Future

A public official's answer to those who hold that the future growth of cities should not be controlled by any government agency is given in NEW YORK PLANS FOR THE FUTURE (New York: Harpers. $3), by Cleveland Rodgers, who has been a member of the City Planning Commission since its organization. He contends that many of the city's huge present-day problems were engendered by the laissez-faire governmental policies of the past and can be obviated in the future only by direction of the city's development by the Planning Commission.

Mr. Rodgers envisages New York of the future as a city comprised of many livable neighborhoods where residents of all ages and incomes may live amid wholesome surroundings, with adequate facilities for education and recreation, and where workers may live within reasonable distances of their places of employment.

For the lay reader, Mr. Rodgers is technical in his approach in parts of the book—a failing that is hard to avoid in view of the magnitude and complexity of the city's financial and other problems. In the main, however, he has a humanistic approach that reduces imponderable city problems to comprehensible human terms. The work is a substantial contribution to an over-all study of New York City, the historical bases of its present problems, and future trends, and will prove particularly valuable to students of civic problems and city planning.

The author elucidates many of the causes of the city's present financial and physical plight. He stresses the problem caused by the population's continued migration toward the periphery, leaving in its wake blighted areas. The centrifugal population movement demands large city expenditures for new facilities—schools, water systems, roads, police protection, etc.—that in many cases more than offsets the increased tax revenues from property improvement. At the same time the central portion of the city, deserted by increasing numbers of families, degenerates in value, thus also contributing to lower tax returns.

The solution of the problem, Mr. Rodgers says, is to rehabilitate blighted areas and make them attractive living places and to restrain the outward movement of citizens.

The author sees New York as embracing within itself all democracy's virtues and faults, and adds:

"New York is more: in the great world drama involving the destiny of civilization which is moving toward a climax, New York has become the center—the core—of the democratic system, carrying in its vitals germs which may threaten social disintegration but also the seeds of larger and better growth." R. M. H.

How Soon?

Vichy—De Gaulle—North Africa

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Changes are rapidly taking place now in the North African political situation, but, looking back, it would seem apparent that the assassination of Admiral Darlan was the German counter to the American move there. The deed was intended to cripple the President's French policy.

It might have stymied our effort over a long period because of the necessary tactical re-grouping of our armies. It might have brought about a French civil war in North Africa, and, in consequence, increased the problems of our command. That the deed failed to be the checkmate it was intended to be is a credit to the wisdom of the President and to his tolerance and sagacity in his relations with the French.

The prizes for which this policy was formulated are in our hands—and they are there with the constant and good wishes of the French. But we must not become complacent, as the situation is by no means stabilized. For one thing, there is a determined and continuing effort, with little regard for consequences, to force General de Gaulle down the throats of the French. This effort arises from emotionalism, lack of appreciation of the dynamics of French politics, and other, more obscure causes.

A short review of the postarmistice relations of Germany, England, and America with France will aid in making a dispassionate judgment of the political situations that confront the President in North Africa.

* * *

Sometime after the armistice, Hitler realized that he needed to possess the French Navy and to occupy French North Africa in order to assure victory for himself. His first policy was weak, his subsequent policy no stronger. He tried to obtain by blandishment what was obtainable only by force. For two years he vacillated between seduction and assault. While he was making up his mind, the A. E. F. landed.

England, on her part, displayed the highest statesmanship in her first reaction to this situation. She sank or forced to surrender every French warship within the reach of the guns of her fleet. Later she wrote off the Men of Vichy and espoused the cause of General de Gaulle.

This relationship has not been of the slightest assistance to her. General de Gaulle has failed time after time in his efforts to establish himself as leader of the French. He has called the roll, again and again—Martinique, Indo-China, Madagascar, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, and French Morocco. His entreaties and appeals have not made a ripple in the sea of French opinion.

We in America have fallen into the error of believing that Pétain and de Gaulle are the protagonists of two national French policies. And we have compounded that error by assuming that only a clique of high-ranking officers and civil service administrators stood in the way of the French Colonial Empire following de Gaulle. These assumptions were incorrect and are still so. For every Darlan there are a thousand junior officers. All of these latter are not renegades; on the contrary, they are patriotic Frenchmen. If they had wished to follow de Gaulle, they would have done so. The Darlans would have gone along, perforce. The unpalatable truth is that de Gaulle is a leader of the French only in American and British eyes.

* * *

The reason that the President's foreign policy is a success is because he rises above our national failing of believing that what should be, is. He is not trying to elevate de Gaulle or to degrade him. He has not desired to act as the judge of French Quislings, being content to leave such judging to the French people and to history. He has kept in mind that Germany and not France is our enemy. He did wish to get the use of North Africa as a base for the A. E. F. He did wish to see the French fleet sunk or in Allied hands. In order to achieve these ends he had to do business with the leaders of France.

Yet American columnists and correspondents demand that America clean out the collaborationists from French North Africa. These worthy people seem to forget that America did not clean out the "collaborationists" from its own government in the recent congressional elections. The import of all this turmoil is to force the United States —who is running the show in North Africa— to mix in French politics.

It is the writer's contention that the constantly increasing enumeration of French "traitors" is absurd. The quality of a man's patriotism can be determined only by his fellow countrymen. No foreigner can determine it. Left to themselves the French in North Africa will give an administration stable enough for our requirements. If America tries to determine the personnel and the policy of that administration she will open a Pandora Box that will seriously affect the war effort. We are the guests of the French in North Africa—welcome guests. Let us do everything in our power to make our visit pleasant—and brief.

FRANCIS W. RAMSEY, JR.

Milton, Mass.

Mirror of World Opinion

Why Silver Is Sacred

In an address to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers recently, J. L. Christie emphasized the increasing need of silver for bearings in airplane engines. Silver is also replacing tin in various solders. Hence there is a scarcity of silver, since until very recently Government silver could not be used and 100,000 tons were lying idle in the Government pile at West Point.

Now something over 40,000 tons of the 100,000 tons in the Government hoard have been made available for certain industries. The title remains with the Government, for the silver bloc refuses to let the Government use silver for which the public has paid for anything except the pretty fiction that this silver is needed backing for our currency.

Government demands our scrap metal. If we don't offer freely, Government probably will come into our homes and farms and factories and take it. It is not inconceivable that Government will presently call for the thousands of tons of silver in cups and trophies and many a useless wedding gift.

Otherwise Government might have to go to Senator McCarran and other Senators and Congressmen who stand for silver subsidy first and their country second and ask permission to use the silver for which it frequently has paid twice the price of silver in the world market. And then the Administration might lose the votes of the silver bloc Senators.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Pedaling to Panama

By Sydney A. Clark

Recently the *New York Times* carried a small news item about an American septugenarian who rode a bicycle from Laredo, Texas, to Guatemala City and was welcomed in that attractive capital as a pioneer of *ciclismo*. Presumably few readers noticed the item, tucked away at the bottom of an inside page, yet it had wonderful, pulse-quickening significance. What that hearty athlete of 70 years achieved as a stunt will become a regular attraction for venturesome cyclists and for many thousands of ordinary motorists. Moreover, they will pedal and drive not merely to Guatemala but through all the bright chain of Central American lands to Panama itself. In so doing they will use the Inter-American Highway, as that portion of the Pan American Highway from Texas to the Canal Zone is called.

"But when?" That is the question which you inevitably ask, as does everyone who snatches a moment now and then to dream of happier times to come. If you can tell me when the war will end, I can answer the highway question with some assurance, for I have read every current bulletin that I can find on the subject and I have undertaken to consult by letter the United States Public Roads Administration, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. You can pedal or drive to Panama probably about three to six months after the war ends—even if it ends in 1943.

* * *

There appears to be only a slight area of doubt in this exciting prophecy. Nearly all of the twelve contracts which have been let for various roadbuilding projects—all links in the Inter-American Highway—call for their completion by May 15, 1943, but that portion which connects Costa Rica and the Republic of Panama puts a brake even on the ambitions of modern engineering.

Says A. Randle Elliott in the February Bulletin of the Institute of International Education: "The extremely difficult mountain terrain of Costa Rica may not be traversed by the highway until May, 1944, but by next summer troops, supplies, and military equipment from the United States can be moved rapidly by land to reinforce our defense of the vital Panama Canal." That is to say, for a few extra months our war supplies may have to traverse mountain trails in southern Costa Rica, or by-pass this formidable region by sea, but it is quite safe to say that by the summer of 1944 jeeps and army trucks will roll over the entire Highway in endless succession—unless by that time they have given way to the private cars of peace.

The news report about the man who pedaled to Guatemala City seems to have forgotten to mention that on two stretches in southern Mexico, near Oaxaca, the pedaler had to take his bike aboard a railway train of the *Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico* for the roadway is not yet finished, but Mexico works upon it in a Herculean and determined mood. Her own government appropriated 30,000,000 pesos toward it not long ago and to this have been added large contributions from a $30,000,000 loan extended by the United States Export-Import Bank.

Following construction southeastward on its way to Panama, we find that the Guatemala and El Salvador sections are finished. (This writer traversed most of these portions late in 1941 and found the scenery magnificent all the way.) The short Honduras section is finished except for a tiny bit at the southern frontier. Nicaragua works fervently at its portion despite the "lassitudiniferous" sun, which beats down mercilessly upon its low-altitude central plain. The American engineer directing the job in that country assured me that there would be no delay there. And finally that last giant-killer section, Costa Rica-into-Panama, succumbs mile by mile to the inevitable. War is doing in a year or two what peace would have done, maybe, in a decade or two. If there be any virtue in war we may find it in performances like this.

* * *

It has been pointed out more than once by global-thinking people—and they are not deterred by jibes—that the chief role of this or any international highway, on the earth or through the air, is to bring diverse peoples actually and literally together. If we and all our neighbors can somehow muster sense enough (a) to eliminate international currency restrictions, (b) to unify and simplify passport requirements, (c) to reduce the customs nuisance as nearly to nothing as possible, and (d) to behave, at all frontiers, like courteous hosts instead of grim detectives, we can make the Laredo-to-Panama Highway, and with it the full 15,000-mile stretch of the Alaska-to-Argentina Highway, one of the great agents of world friendship.

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